Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
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THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,177—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910.				
19th Oct.	MANTUA	10885	......	...
5th Nov.	DELHI	8090	......	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th "	MARMORA	10509	......	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
3rd Dec.	PERSIA	7951	......	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	ARABIA	7903	......	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
31st "	EGYPT	7912	......	...
1911				
7th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
14th "	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6006	CHINA	7932
11th "	DELTA	8053	......	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7933	....	—
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7000	....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 455 or Rs. 591	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 523 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

Calcutta: GRINDLAY & Co.
London: GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
City of Glasgow	9500	......	Oct. 29
City of Calcutta	11000	......	Nov. 5
A. City of Vienna	6000	......	" 5
A. Trafford Hall	8000	......	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	8100	......	" 15
C. City of Benares	11000	......	" 30
B. City of Agra	8100	not fixed.	...
			1911
B. Locksley Hall	6500	......	Jan. 14
B. Newby Hall	7500	......	...
B. Sutton Hall	7700	......	Jan. 26
C. City of Glasgow	9500	......	Feby. 4
A. City of Vienna	6000	......	March 4
A. Trafford Hall	8000	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	8100	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	11000	......	April 8
C. City of Karachi	8400	April 11	...
C. City of York	11000	" 24	*April 21
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 12	* May 9
A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 30	...
C. City of Manchester	8900	......	June 10
C. City of	...	......	July 19

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

No Extra Charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins. Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2171	Mon.	31st Oct.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M
Kasara	1195	Thurs.	3rd Nov.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	4th Nov.	6 a.m.*	direct.

* Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
† Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 3rd Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Nerbudda," 3025 tons, on Monday, the 31st October-calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Warora," 3980 tons, on or about the 5th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

28th October, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	11,130	Lafont	4th Nov.
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	24th Nov.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	19th Jan 1911.
NERA	5,538	Casanova	16th Feb. "
YARRA	4,142	X	16th Mar. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	13th Apl. "
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	11th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	8th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigation General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Australien	6,365	Guionnet	4th Nov. 1910.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	2nd Dec. "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDÈZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st November.
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st December.
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jany. 1911
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. "
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April "
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	29th January.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 635*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585 *
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Persia	P. Giurgevich	5895	24th Nov, 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Actg. Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S.N. Co., Bombay

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free

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HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

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11 Gold Medals awarded.

Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Chittagong,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newera-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.
J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Capital Paid Up	Yen. 24,000,000
Reserve Funds	" 16,600,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

PRESENTATION NOVELTIES!!

WEDDINGS.
BIRTHDAYS.
CHRISTENINGS.
SOUVENIRS.

ENGLISH-MADE LONDON PRICES
IN JEWELRY.
IN WATCHES & CLOCKS.
IN DECORATIVE SILVER.
IN TABLE SILVER.
IN TOILET SILVER.
IN ELECTRO-PLATE SHEFFIELD-MADE.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

B. O. C. LUBRICANTS.

SPINDLE OILS.
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CYLINDER OILS.
GINNING OILS.
MOTOR OILS.
MINERAL GREASES.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

The Firm for CHOCOLATES.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS,
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS,
CHOCOLATE NOUGAT,
CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES,
CHOCOLATE IN PACKETS,
CHOCOLATE IN TINS,
CHOCOLATE IN FANCY BOXES,
CAILLER'S CHOCOLATE,
FRY'S CHOCOLATE,
PETER'S CHOCOLATE,
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE.

Mongini's Fresh-made Assorted CHOCOLATE in 1/2-lb. and 1 lb. Cartons, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

NEW CONFECTIONERY and CHOCOLATE WORKS:—15, 16, 17, TAMARIND LANE.

FOR THE HOT SEASON!

ACHILLE BRIOSCHI & CO.

MILIAN-ITALY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1880.

Diplomas awarded at Principal Exhibitions of the World.

Brioschi's EFFERVESCENT CITRATE is very light and of exquisite taste.

This Effervescent Citrate prevents gastric acid and nausea, and is highly recommended as a tonic.

Do you want a refreshing beverage during the hot season? Then make use of BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE.

Do you wish your children always to be kept in good health? Then use freely BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE.

Never leave your house without putting a tin of BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE in your hand-bag.

It is taken in water, or mixed with syrup, essences, or wines and also with coffee.

Annual consumption 1,500 tons. In Tins at 10 annas. In Bottles at 12 annas.

SOLE AGENTS:

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

THE ITALIAN STORES,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

And can be had everywhere in BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST FOR WINES AND PROVISIONS FREE ON APPLICATION.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

CLARKES.
B. 41.
PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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NINE SEASONS ON ONE PAIR OF DUNLOP TYRES

Extract from a letter, written on 25th June, 1910, by Mr. C. S. JARVIS, 114, Lambton Road, Raynes Park, S. W.

"The Bicycle was purchased in November, 1901, and the Original Tyres (Dunlop Roadster Covers, 28 × 1½ in.) are running yet. I regret I cannot give you mileage covered, as I have not kept a record. Certainly the Tyres are now approaching final dissolution, but can be made to do a little longer. Apart from actual wear, it is surely wonderful testimony to the splendid material used, as it might have been expected, even if not used, the Tyres would have "perished" by this time. If that is not value extraordinary, I have not come across it.

"I may add I scale some 11 stone 6 lbs., am an ardent cyclist in most weathers, and at times a hard rider."

FIRST IN 1888; FOREMOST EVER SINCE.

GOLFERS! HAVE YOU TRIED THE CHAMPION GOLF BALL,
THE DUNLOP "ORANGE SPOT"
AND THE "JUNIOR?"
THE VERY BEST BALL ON THE MARKET.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.

3, Wallace Street, BOMBAY, & 188, Mount Road, MADRAS.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

Liquid Fuel AND KEROSINE OILS.

GOLD MEDAL	GOLD MEDAL	GOLD MEDAL
Broach Exhibition.	Nagpur Exhibition.	Jalgaon Exhibition.

NOTE!

Please See that You Always Get

PEARSE & Co.'s COFFEE AND TEA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON, 1910. COMBINED RAIL AND ROAD MOTOR MAIL SERVICES.

POONA-WATHAR SPECIALS:—The Special Train leaving Poona at 2 hours 50 minutes and arriving Wathar at 6 hours 50 minutes and the Train leaving Wathar at 18 hours 40 minutes and arriving Poona at 22 hours 55 minutes, will be DISCONTINUED after WEDNESDAY, the 2nd November, 1910.

W. S. JACKSON,
For General Traffic Manager.

Madras, 22nd October, 1910.

PROCLAMATION—BOMBAY TO WIT.

BY virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1910, of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, usually held before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on the 20th November, will not be held on that date nor until further notice.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1910.

H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED,
Sheriff of Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 31st instant, and TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY the 1st and 2nd proximo, those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 24th October, 1910.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the Diwali Festival is now approaching the Public are hereby CAUTIONED against LETTING OFF or THROWING FIRE-WORKS, on or near any Public Street, Road, or Thoroughfare, and are informed that any one committing a BREACH of the Law in this respect will be taken into the custody by the Police and dealt with according to Law. The Police have been directed to enforce this Order strictly.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 25th October, 1910.

SALE OF TIMBER.

THE FOLLOWING TIMBER will be put up to AUCTION by the Undersigned, at Hattikeri Depot, 15 miles from Karwar, on 21st November, 1910, and following days:—

Matti (Terminalia tomentosa)	43,270	cubic feet.
Nandi (Lagerstroemia microcarpa)...	4,340	"
Kindal (Terminalia paniculata)... ..	1,930	"
Heddi (Adina cordifolia)	870	"
Honi (Pterocarpus marsupium	880	"
Jambi (Xylia dolabriformis)	470	"
Kalamb (Stephegyne parvifolia......	80	"
Teak (Tectona grandis)	7,240	"
Blackwood (Dalbergia latifolia).........	930	"

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

W. A. MILLER,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Kanara, W. D.

Karwar, 11th October, 1910.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES to the above Railway, for the year 1911, will be received by the Agent and Manager up to 4 P.M. on the 21st November, 1910.

2. Full particulars, together with Tender form, may be obtained from the Store Keeper, Secunderabad, on payment of two Rupees.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the SHIPPING MASTER, Bombay, will be MOVED from the Hornby Road to the 1st FLOOR of the Building, situated at the corner of APOLLO and FORBES STREETS, near Government Dockyard, on and from the 31st instant.

J. E. P. CURRY,
Ag. Shipping Master, Bombay.

Government Shipping Office,
Bombay, 26th October, 1910.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

- **JEAN PALEOLOGOS**, late of Athens, Hellenic (Greek) Merchant.
- **VISRAM LADHA**, late of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant.
- **FRANK JOSLEN**, late a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay, European.
- **WALTER CHARLES BEARD**, late of Bombay, a partner and Sole Representative in India of the firm of Messrs. Beard Price and Company, European.
- **HARRY BRAMLEY**, late of Bombay, an Assistant in the firm of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, European.
- **WALTER PARKINGTON**, late of the School House Thornton le Moors in the County of Chester, European.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court,
Bombay, the 22nd day of October, 1910.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 824 of 1909.

AUGUSTUS JOSEPH VALLES......Plaintiff

vs.

JOHN ALBERT VALLES and others....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above Suit and bearing date the 25th day, of February, 1910, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office, in the Court House, on Tuesday, the 8th day of November, 1910, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension land, Tax land or ground or oart with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and out-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being near the Portuguese Church Road at Dadar, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, which land or ground or oart is known as "Namrao," and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 4319 and 4320 (2) and Street Nos. 679 and 680A, and bearing Collector's Old No. 366, 407, 145, New Nos. 4110, 4184, 3739, Old Survey No. 307 and 356, and New Survey No. 1A 1449, and containing by admeasurement (6066) six thousand sixty-six square yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North and West by a public passage, on the East by the property of Manuel Francis Valles, and on the South by the property of David Muzello.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. JUDAH and SOLOMON attorneys for the Plaintiffs and 2nd, 3rd and 4th Defendants abovenamed, at No. 2. Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 23rd day of September, 1910.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Commissioner.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "HIMALAYA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. B Shed, Prince's Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

A. H. FROOM,
ACTING SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

The Public desirous of SEEING the DIWALI ILLUMINATIONS are informed that the following is the ROUTE prescribed for carriages:—

1. Starting from the Town Hall—

(a) Bazaar Gate Street, South of Municipal Garden, Hornby Road, across Carnac Road into Shaik Memon Street, to Mumbadevi Corner, thence Kalbadevi Road, as far as Robert Money School, back of Kalbadevi Road, Bhendi Bazaar, and so to J. J. Hospital direct;

or

(b) Same route as above as far as Hornby Road thence via Cruikshank Road up Kalbadevi Road, Bhendi Bazaar to J. J. Hospital.

II. Starting from J. J. Hospital the same routes as above in reverse order.

In the event of a congestion in Shaik Memon Street (Marwadi Bazaar) Carriages going towards the Fort, will be diverted into Balaji Shamshet Street through Abdul Rehman Street and so on to Hornby Road.

Carriages will not be allowed to turn round on the route laid down in order to go in the reverse direction except at the following points, viz.—

Money School, Pydhowni, Crawford Market and Victoria Station.

Carriages can, however, leave the routes altogether by turning into any of the side Streets on the left hand side of the routes laid down.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 27th October, 1910.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twentieth ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, 27, Hummum Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th November, 1910, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1910 and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To Confirm the appointment of the Director made under Clause 88 of the articles of Association.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 16th November 1910, both days inclusive, during which period the Account Books of the Company will be open for inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Directors,
THOS. D. MOORE,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 28th October, 1910.

TO LET.

ENTIRE HOUSE, No. 57, Hornby Road, Fort, or sep rate FLATS, for non-Parsi residences or offices. Apply to N. M. Dubash, 215, Girgaum Back Road, near Sir Mungaldass House.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

SALE ON SUNDAY, 30th October.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 30th October, at 2-30 P.M., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on Frere Road, New Mody Bay, opposite the New Post Office, by order of a Cabinet Maker, closing business, all the furniture of his showroom, consisting of single and double almirahs, single and double cabinets, sideboards, dressing cabinet, tile-topped square and fancy teapoys, glass show cases, chest of drawers, corner cabinets, easels, wash-hand tables, picture frames, wall brackets, jardiniers, ladies' writing table, large size office writing table, office chairs, chairs, easychairs, hat-stands, vases, candelabra, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 28th October, 1910.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKEY.

PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 Years.

JOHN JAMESON & SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. the King.

Stocked by—
PHIPSON & CO., 6 Apollo St., BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

GRAND RE-OPENING NIGHT.

OUR SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

FOR HER SAKE.

A fine breezy Love Story dealing with a Jack Tar and his life. Presented by the Cinematograph in a series of most Pathetic and Convincing Pictures.

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A Screamingly Funny Story of Halley's Comet and the Terrible Trials of the Professor and his friends. A roar from start to finish.

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Specially augmented for the coming Season will play nightly in the grounds.

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TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY,
OUR FIRST OF THE SEASON
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7 to 8 p.m., when the usual costly PRIZES will be given away.

SIGNOR MORI'S GRAND CHAMBER CONCERT

IN THE
Y. M. C. A. HALL,
WODEHOUSE ROAD, FORT,
TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29TH, 1910,
9-15 P. M.
ADMISSION, Re. 1 and As. 8.

SKATING RINK

NEAR NEW POST OFFICE.

OPEN DAILY.

PRACTICE SESSION		8 to 9 a. m.
LADIES' only	,,	9 to 10 a. m.
EVENING	,,	6 to 8.

BAND THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

NIGHT SESSION 9-30 to 11-30.
BAND EVERY NIGHT.

SATURDAYS UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

BHAJAN

BY
PT. VISHNU DIGAMBER, Principal,
ON ACCOUNT OF
GURUDWADASHI and DIPAWALI.
FRAMJI CAWASJI HALL,
DHOBI TALAO.

TO-NIGHT, 29th Oct. 1910, from 9-30 to 12-30 (S.T.) 30th Oct. 1910, SUNDAY MATINEE, from 3-30 to 6-30 (S.T.)

Songs of well-known Saints will be Sung in high and well-known Tunes.

Prices:—Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1 and As. 8.

Tickets and plan at the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya Office, Girgaon Back Road.

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THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A.,
ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID	£27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

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Secretary,
Bombay Branch

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

TO BE LET, Ground Floor of a newly built airy, commodious, BUNGALOW, Minton tiled, having 3 large bed-rooms, one drawing-room and verandahs; open on all sides, with compound garden, situated at 26, Mount Road, Mazagon; only 2 minutes' walk from Tram Terminus. Rent Rs. 85. Apply on the premises or to B. NAZIR & Co., 19, Hornby Road Fort.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

IMPORTANT TO MOTORISTS.—Decalcifier. The great Calcium solvent will absolutely remove calcium and incrustations from Radiators and other parts. Stocked by THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

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WELLKNOWN for its position, extent, and suitability of accommodation for Single ladies and gentlemen, and, for families. Excellent Cuisine and Cleanliness. Tiled Flooring in every Bed-room, Bathroom, Dressing and Verandah.

Separate Billiard and Restaurant Saloon for the use of the Hotel-residents and for outsiders. Send for printed list of Rates and Charges, and for Card giving details of size of rooms and verandah of each detached block of building.

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GRATIS and POST-FREE.

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Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

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HEAD OFFICE:
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CAPITAL £1,000,000.

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A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

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W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital............................$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$	16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.............................$	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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BANGKOK
BATAVIA
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SAIGON
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SINGAPORE
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TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

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C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND...................................	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..........	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
8, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
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Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
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Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.
Seremban (F. M. States.
Bangkok
Batavia
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Manilla
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Shanghai
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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WANTED.

BY a first class firm of manufacturing Engineers a competent SALESMAN, with a connection amongst Cotton Ginning Factories, to introduce Motive Power. Good terms to a suitable man who can estimate for complete plants. Apply No. 1641, care of this Paper.

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A NYAYADHISH, for the Savantvadi State. Pay Rs. 125-5-140 p.m., Judicial experience and knowledge of Marathi necessary. Apply with testimonials to

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A SMART and ACTIVE BILL COLLECTOR, must give security of Rs. 500, either by deposit of cash or Government Paper.

Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND......... ,,	1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of Dividends and Interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,, 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	,, 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	,, 13 12	,, 11 9
Quarterly	...	,, 7 8	,, 6 6
Monthly	...	,, 2 8	2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
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Quarterly	...	,, 10 10	,, 8 8
Monthly	...	,, 3 12	,, [illegible]

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ...	... Re. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS,

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	,, 3-8	do.
Third Insertion	,, 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	,, 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards ...	,, 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	,, 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

		Town.	Post.
Yearly	... ...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly...	... ...	,, 7	,, 8
Quarterly	... ...		

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday, the 7th November, 1910, at 3 p. m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Bombay Improvement Trust Memoranda—Forwarding excerpts from the Trustees' proceedings.

2. Schools Committee Letters—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

3. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Forwarding copies of the Annual Report of the Institute.

4. Letter from Mr. G.W. Hatch, I.C. S.—Resigning his seat on the Corporation.

5. Letter from Rao Bahadur Dhackjee Cassinathjee —Requesting leave of absence from meetings of the Corporation.

6. Letter from Dr. L. B. Dhargalker, L. M. & S., and others—Complaining of the condition of a passage at Girgaum Back Road.

7. Letter from Mr. Cursandas Balgovandas and others—Requesting the provision of a road joining Matunga Station with Lady Jamsetjee Road, and adequate arrangements for drainage and water-supply.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

8. Selecting, subject to the control of the Corporation, the Eastern Bank, Limited, as an additional Bank for the deposit of surplus moneys.

9. Recommending sanction to the construction of a drain, north of Elphinstone Road.

10. Recommending a grant of Rs. 199-5-6 to meet an excess in the cost of constructing a stable at the Victoria Gardens.

11. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders a budget transfer of Rs. 2,000 to supplement the grant for maintenance of the Air Compressor Station at Love Grove.

12. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the overflow of drains at Gowalia Tank Road, Mr. J. S. Banaji be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

13—14. Requesting sanction to the temporary services of Mr. N. D. Bhada, late Assistant Engineer, and of Mr. Appa Dowlatia, Sub-Inspector, Water Works Department, being treated as qualifying for pension.

15. Recommending sanction to the acquisition of a plot of land at the Love Grove Pumping Station.

16. Recommending sanction to the lease of a chawl at Valpakhadi being renewed for a period of 3 years.

17. Recommending a grant of Rs. 12,000 to supplement the grant for Road Watering.

18. Recommending a grant of Rs. 696-9-6 to meet the rent of a stable at Foras Road.

19. Recommending sanction to the lease of a chawl at Karwar Street being renewed for a period of two years.

20. Recommending that the Commissioner be authorised to take over a private drain at Gowalia Tank Road and to extend the same as proposed.

21. Recommending a grant of Rs. 600 to meet an excess in the cost of filling in the New Roman Catholic Cemetery at Haines Road.

22. Recommending sanction to the construction, of 500 corrugated iron rooms for Halalkores at the Tardeo Flats.

23. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 1,000 to supplement the grant for the Air Compressor Station at Love Grove.

24. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding a machine designed by him for generating power by burning refuse, etc, Mr. K. S. Sanghani be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

25. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the supply of water at premises No. 36, Mughbat Cross Lane, Mr. Narayen Kashinath be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

26. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding insufficient supply of water at premises No. 12, Prince's Street, Mr Framji Cowasji Kavarana be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

27. Recommending a grant of Rs. 2,600 to meet the expenses in connection with the presentation of addresses to the retiring Viceroy and the Viceroy-Designate.

28. Recommending an advance of Rs. 4,910 for remodelling a house gully between Northbrook Street and 1st Pathan Street.

29. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,126 for raising the floor of the godowns of the Bellasis Bridge Stores Depot.

30. Recommending a grant of Rs. 12,000 to supplement the grant for Gas Lighting.

31. Recommending that in reply to his letter regarding the erection of a standpipe at Bhandarwada, Dadar, Mrs. Hassam Haji Sumar be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

32. Recommending sanction to certain permises at Elphinstone Circle being leased for the Deputy Health Officer's Office.

Government Letters—

33. Communicating the sanction of the Government of India allowing Mr. S. T. Thakur to draw full pension in addition to his allowances as Municipal Auditor.

34. Intimating that the Corporation will be given accommodation at the Apollo Bunder for presenting addresses to the retiring Viceroy and to the Viceroy-Designate.

35. Forwarding Government Resolution regarding the recent fire at DeSouza Street.

36. Further consideration of Amended Draft Rule proposed to be substituted for Rule 1 (c) of the Rules framed by the Corporation under the Wild Birds' Protection Act.

37. (a) Letter from Mr. Purshotam Shivramjee Daware and others—Protesting against the closing of a passage over the Harbour Branch Railway at 1st Carpenter Street, and (b) Commissioner's report thereon.

Letter from the Commissioner—

38-39. Requesting sanction to revised regular lines being prescribed for (38) Sewree Road and (39) Nesbit Road and Dockyard Road, etc.

40. Forwarding a report as to the flooding of Parel roads.

41. Forwarding a letter from Mr. Damodar Gordhandas Sukhadvala offering a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs for the erection of a building for the People's Free Reading Room and Library.

42. Requesting confirmation of a revised plan showing correctly the Port Trust Railway line crossing the Frere Road Extension.

43. Requesting sanction to the proposal of the Tramways Company for the erection of an aerial extension from Feeder No. 15 on Parel Road, etc.

44. Reporting that the work of providing refuges at the junction of Queen's Road and Church Gate Street has been taken in hand.

45. Forwarding a correspondence regarding the proposed closing of the Breach Candy Road Level Crossing on the B.B. and C.I. Railway.

Notices of motions.—

46. From the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C.I.E., seconded by Dr. Dinsha Bomanji Pestanji Master—For appointing a Committee to draw up a representation to Government for obtaining for the Bombay Improvement Trust financial assistance from Government similar to that proposed to be given to the Calcutta Improvement Trust.

47. From Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, seconded by Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy—For inviting the Tramway Company to consider the desirability of extending the Tramway service to Dadar.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee.—

48-49. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, budget transfers of Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively to supplement the grants for the working of steam tip waggons and for their repairs and maintenance.

50. Recommending that in reply to his letter, applying for permission to enter the Bandara Slaughter Houses for the collection of guts, Mr. Edward Wolf be informed that the permission will be granted to him if he can show to the Commissioner any contracts for the purchase of guts.

51. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding water-supply to a portion of Parel village, Mr. Yeshwantrao Jayaram be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

52. Recommending a grant of Rs. 2,500 to meet expenditure in connection with the compilation of Municipal Acts and comprehensive Index to the Records of Proceedings.

Letters from the Commissioner—

53. Forwarding returns of sick treated at the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals.

54. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Quarterly Report.

55. Forwarding analytical and bacteriological reports on the Bombay water supplies.

56. Forwarding a return showing the hours of water supply to the different localities.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—Contd.

57. Forwarding a statement of assessment of properties.

58. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

59. Forwarding statements of food-stuff destroyed by the Markets Department.

60. Forwarding a return of motor vehicles taxed during the third quarter of the year.

61. Requesting sanction to a moiety of the fees for vaccinating pardahnashin lady pilgrims at private residences being foregone and to the other moiety being paid to the Municipal nurses performing the work.

62. Requesting sanction to the construction of a drain at Victoria Bunder Road.

63. Reporting on the proposal for acquiring a plot of land at Ghogha Street.

64. Reporting on the condition of certain storm-water drains.

65. Requesting sanction to permission being granted to the Improvement Trust for laying a Railway line across Vincent Road and along its foot-path.

Notices of Motions—

66-67. From Mr. James Macdonald, seconded by Dr. D A. D'Monte, and from Mr. D. E. Wacha—For appointing additional Members to the Committee regarding the filling in of tanks.

68. From Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin—For appointing Mr. D. E. Watcha on the Committee regarding supervision of the sale of milk.

69. From Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle—For requesting the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company to leave open the wicket gates at the Dadar Level Crossing for pedestrian traffic.

70-71. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—(70) For inviting the attention of the Corporation to certain remarks of His Excellency the Governor regarding the duties of Municipal Councillors; and (71) For obtaining papers regarding the recent appointment of Municipal Analyst.

72-73. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary (72) Reporting Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (73) Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

74. Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for 1909-10 and the Review thereof by the Standing Committee.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

75. Regarding provision of street refuges.

76. Regarding the proposed establishment of a branch of the Pasteur Institute in Bombay City.

77. Regarding the question of laying out the area occupied by the Bhattia Baug.

78. Regarding Tramway accidents and the question of brakes.

79. Regarding certain drainage questions.

80. Regarding the questions raised by Government in connection with the proposed 55 lacks loan.

81. Regarding the provision of motor cars to certain Department.

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 28th October, 1910.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 750 of 1909.

WASUDEO WAMAN BHAT, by his constituted Attorney, BALKRISHNA NARAYEN PAVASKAR, of Bombay, Commission Agent, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay..........Plaintiff

Vs.

DAYANATH KRISHNANATH KHOTE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Landed Proprietor, residing at Walkeshwar, without the Fort of Bombay..........Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 17th day of August, 1910, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed, all the right, title and interest of the Defendant, Dayanath Krishnanath Khote, in the following property:—

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 458 Square Yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 61, Collector's New No. 566, Old Survey No. 495, and New Survey No. 7500, together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under D Ward, Street No. 3, all which said premises are situate at Sesanis Oart, Kandawadi in the City, and registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by the passage of the Oart, on or towards the West by the Mughbhat Lane, on or towards the North by a Stable belonging to Shamrao Narayen Land, and on or towards the South by the property of Anandrao.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 18th day of November, 1910, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges—Dated this 18th day of October, 1910.

K. F. MODI,
Assistant Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Court of Small Causes, Bombay.

Suit No. 22173 of 1907.

WALJI NARSEY, HORMASJI KHARSEDJI and KALYANJI KHETSEY, doing business as Brokers, in the name and style of Walji Narsey and Co..........Plaintiffs

vs.

SAFFRABAI, widow of HAJI JOOSAB ABA..........Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 5th day of October, 1910, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the Plaintiffs abovenamed, all the right, title and interest of the Defendant, Saffrabai, widow of Haji Joosab Abba, in the following properties:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground belonging to the Cathedral of N. D. Esperance, together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at New Memonwada Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement $285\frac{5}{9}$ square yards or thereabouts, by the same, a little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, on or towards the West by the New Memonwada Road, on or towards the North by the property of Marwadi Harnath Rupajee, and on or towards the South by the property secondly described and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 586-587, and Street Nos. 209-215 and (1).

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground belonging to the Cathedral of N.D. Esperance, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at New Memonwada Road aforesaid, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement in breadth 30 feet and in length 60 feet, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, on or towards the West by the New Memonwada Road, on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinabove described, and on or towards the South by the property of Vandravandas Purshotamdas and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 585, and Street Numbers 203-207.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same), that they should on or before the 14th day of November, 1910, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 15th day of October, 1910.

K. F. MODI,
Assistant Commissioner

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

Extract from "The Review":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dalhousie	1573	Comdr W Mitchel	R I M
R I M S Investigator		Lieut Danson	Marine Survey of India...R I M
R I M S Palinurus		Lieut Danson	Marine Survey of India...R I M
R I M S Lawrence		Comdr Mill	R I M
R I M S Minto		Lt Comdr G H S Lamuche	R I M
H M S Hyacinth		Capt J D Dick	R N Flagship
R I M S Dufferin		Comdr A J Marsack	R I M S
H T Plassy	4615	Comdr	Not lay

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 28.

Banca	3794	Collyer	P & O S N & Co
Barque Brilliant	3609	Morrison	Standard Oil & Co
Braziliana	2438	Snowdon	
Caithness	2222	Proctor	W & A Graham & Co
Clan Mackay	1653	Leslie...James	Finlay & Co
Delhi	4784	Gordon ...Shanghai ...9-11	P & O Co
Feliciana	2785	Falck	T Morrison & Co
Himalaya	3700	Spicer	P & O S N & Co
Islanda	3361	McClelland	M M & Co
Mantua	5905	Vibert	P & O S N & Co
Nerbudda	1961	Maude	M M & Co
Nawab	2041	Elliot	T Morrison & Co
Saifi	502	Willoughley	B & H S N & Co
Umkuzi	1297	Clarke	......
Waroonga	1609	Chappell	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Lindsay	2499	Haires	Calicut	5-11	James Finlay & Co
C & R Fakhri	2555	Revill	Jeddah	29-10	B & H S N Co
K Cape Breton	2501	Warden	Dunkirk	7-11	K N & Co
L Najmi	2522	Hallet	Jeddah	5-11	E & A M Jeewanji
M Alavi	2324	Gray	Jeddah	4 11	B & P S N Co
N Folmina	2546	Eyken	Hull	3 11	W & A Graham & Co
O Traveller	1930	Pug	Dunkirk	5-11	Killick Nixon & Co
P Hohenfels	3407	Muller	Hamburg	2 11	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hakata Maru	3819	Mocker	Kobe	4-11	N Y Kaisha
3 Hillfern	2776	Williams	Barrow-in-Furness	1-11	W & A Graham & Co
5 Mimosa	2197	Bone	Liverpool	28-10	Ralli Bros
6 Buffalo	2583	Clark	Hull via Karachi	29-10	J Finlay & Co
7 Koerber	3157	Foresti	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
12&13 Vindobona	2694	Rawanodo	Trieste	31 10	A L S N & Co
15 Naseri	911	Miere	Jeddah	30-10	B & P S N & Co
16 Naderi	1168	Gore	Jeddah	31-10	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Repairing		Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati	699	Fakeera	Mangalore	28 10	Bo S N & Co
Indravati	513	Fakeera	Karachi	29 10	Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani	552	Hoosein	B'nager	29 10	Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
28	Remembrance	Nesbitt	Calcutta Oct 16
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden Oct 24
	Sultan Van Langkat	Lagady	Rangoon Oct 18
	Bodlewell	Smiles	Rangoon Oct 12

DEPARTURES.

	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
28	Lhasa	McDiarmid	Karachi
	Orsecolo	Ohessa	Calcutta
	Umkuzi	Clarke	Rangoon
	Mimosa	Bone	Liverpool

The steamer Assay for Shanghai &c. began to load yesterday.

The steamer Buffalo Clark for Hull via Karachi obtained her portclearance yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Bohemia, from Trieste, left Aden on the 27th instant night and is due here on the 2nd November at 1 a.m.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's s. s. Capri from Bombay left Singapore on the 28th instant for Hongkong.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels	From
21	Clan Lamont	Liverpool
23	Glenelg	Australia
24	Palamcotta	Negapatam
25	Dilwara	Rangoon
	Itola	Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mimosa s—5,000 cwts wheat and 1,000 cwts jowari, Ralli Bros.

Traveller s—4,025 cwts oil cakes, M Jafferbhoy; 780 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co: 625 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi s—40 bales hemp, F Khoobchund; 10 bales carpets, King King and Co; 80 bales hemp, T Canji; 2,000 cwts kurdiseed and 6,400 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 201 cwts sandalwood chips and 100 cwts shellac, F F Campbell and Co; 5,000 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy; 2,002 cwts kurdiseed, William Blythe and Co; 14 bales carpets, S Megji; 42 bales hides, R M Kooka; 72 cwts aloes, A H Mowji and Co; 15 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons; 3,200 cwts castorseed and 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 102 cwts gum and 10 cwts bitter almond, P Jaithabhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Ape Breton s—1,977 cwts linseed M Vulubdas; 50 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co; 100 bales cotton-fly, H E Bode and Sons; 200 cwts fennel seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Vindobona s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Traveller s—2,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts poppyseed and 2,994 cwts rapeseed, J Facheri; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,002 cwts rapeseed, N Rajaram; 1,001 cwts poppyseed, S Coowerji and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, M Vulubhdas.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hohenfels s—110 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons; 2,200 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Folmina s—810 cwts cottonseed, H Jaitha and Co; 7,500 cwts cottonseed, and 4,500 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 430 cwts cottonseed, H Jaitha and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, H Maganlal.

FOR ANTWERP.

Hohenfels s—56 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vindobona s—2,001 cwts gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Koerber s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 396 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Vindobona s—202 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hakata Maru s—750 cwts onion, 75 cwts kismiss and 45 cwts jardaloo R E Dadachanji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—800 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 700 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

Hakata Maru s—500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co

DIVINE SERVICE.

23rd Sunday after Trinity, 30th October.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. C. M. Barham, Acting Archdeacon and Rev. W. A. Sawtell. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion.—Choral, Harwood in A. flat; Hymns 528, 555, 312, and 324; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Chants; Hymns 242, 215 and 172. Collections for Harbour Mission. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. Choral Evensong on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy: Rev. W. J. Kenelly. 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-45 a.m. Matins and Litany; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Class; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Tuesday (All Saints' Day), 8 a.m., Holy Communion; Wednesday, Motors' Union Meeting at the Parsonage, 5-30 p.m.

St. John's Church, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. W. F. M. Hamerton. 8 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 11 a.m., Parade Service; 5-30 p. m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Tuesday (All Saints'-Day), 8 a.m., Holy Eucharist. Daily 8-30 a.m., Matins; Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena on Thursday, 6 p.m.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev Cannon Heywood; Rev. J. H Robinson; Rev. T Sharpley and Rev. D. L. Joshi. 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

St. Paul, Kamatipura, Foras Road.—Clergy: Revs. J. W. Kemble and P. J. E. Dimeshky. 7-30 a.m., Matins (Urdu); 8 a.m. Holy Communion (Urdu); 9-30 a.m., Holy Communion, English and Tamil alternately; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Urdu).

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy: Rev. P. R. Brinton 8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. Eykyn. 8-30 a.m., Choral celebration of the Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. H. Lea-Wilson.

St. Nicholas', Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Prayer. Week days.—Daily Prayer, 9-45 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Concert nights, 11 p.m.)

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a.m., Matins. 8-30 a. m., Holy Eucharist; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to St. Peter). —Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. Jivan Londhe, 6-30 a. m. (English); 7-30 a. m. (Marathi); 9 a.m. (Gujerathi); 4 p.m, (Canarese), 6-30 p.m. (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of East to St. Paul),—Served by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-20 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Langmore and Chard. 6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Choral Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Schools.

S. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11-15 a.m. Matins and Sermon. Rev. P. J. E. Dimishky, S. P. G., will preach. Collection for British and Foreign Bible Society (Bombay Auxiliary).

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B De Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m.; 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Colaba.—Sunday, 8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction.

St. Ann's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar: Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J. 6 30 a.m., 7-30 a.m.; 8-30 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

The Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. M. X. Gomes, 6-30 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service. 6 30 and 7 a.m., Masses on week days.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m. Benediction, 6 p.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6 a.m., Mass: 8 a.m., High Mass: 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvasao, Dadar.—Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques. 6-45 and 8 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. Bernard Mendonca. Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Continho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10 30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street. Fort.—Chaplain: Rev. J. Cameron. 11 a.m. Joint Morning Service; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service. Psalms 42, Hymns 172, 182, and 351. Preacher: Rev. G. Donald, Minister of Hoddington, Scotland.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Minister: Rev. A. S. Crichton. 11 a. m., Service at Parel, (Rev. A. S. Crichton). 11 a. m. United Service (St. Andrew's Church); 5 p. m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service (Rev. Alex S. Crichton). Hymns—549, 41, 272, Psalm 67.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U. F. C. of Scotland), Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office.—Minister: The Rev. M. B. Nikambe.—8-30 a. m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. Dr. Scott; 4-30 p. m. Evening Service. Preacher; Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla Paster: Rev. C. B. Hill. 8-15 a. m. Sunday School: 9-30 a. m., Morning Service: 6-30 p. m. Evening Service; 8-30 p. m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a. m. Parade Service. Preacher Rev. J. D. Coutts; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. J. D. Coutts; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 9 to 10 p. m. Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Preacher: Rev. R. O. Jenkins; 6-30 p.m., Preacher: Rev. R. O Jenkins; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor: Rev. Frederick Wood. 9-45 a.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 11 a.m., Preacher Rev. F. Wood; 6-30 p.m., Preacher: Rev. F. Wood.

BAPTIST.

Worshipping at Y. M. C. A. Hall.—Minister: Rev. H. E. Barrell. 8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher; Rev. H. E. Barrell; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. H. E. Barrell.

FILLIS' CIRCUS.

Mr. George Oscaroff, the advance agent of Mr. Frank Fillis' Excellent Circus, which has not visited us for some time, is now in Bombay making arrangements for their season here which will begin about the 7th of next month. The Circus has been performing very successfully before crowded houses in Colombo, where the people very much appreciated "Dick Turpin's Ride to York" and the death of "Black Bess" which showed how perfectly the mare has been trained. A site has been obtained near Gowalia Tank, in close proximity to the spot which Harmston's Circus occupied. The show is a good one all round, and after an absence of about eighteen or nineteen years the Circus may be expected to be up to its usual good standard. The Circus leaves Colombo on the 2nd November and is due to arrive here on the 5th. It is certain to have a successful run in Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ROE—October 5, at 12 Sussex Mansions, South Kensington, the wife of Francis Reginald Roe, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FITTON—HICKMAN—Oct 5, at St Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington, Col Hugh Gregory Fitton, D S O, aide-de-camp to the King, to May, daughter of the late Sir Alfred Hickman, Bart.

FORD—McCAUSLAND—October 10, at the Parish Church, Clondalkin, Co Dublin, by the Rev R Gibbs, vicar of Clifton Hampden, Oxfordshire, assisted by the Rev Walsingham Goode, LL D, rector of the parish, Harry Burroughes Ford, major, 31st Punjabis, Indian Army, second son of the late Captain Charles Wilbraham Ford, Bengal Army, to Geraldine, third daughter of the late Conolly Thomas McCausland, of Drenagh, Limavady, Co Londonderry, and the Honble Mrs McCausland, of Colliestown, Clondalkin, Co Dublin.

LYTTELTON-ROGERS—REEVE—Oct 4, at St Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Henry Waters, son of the late Capt Lyttelton-Rogers, senior resident magistrate, Ireland, to Eleanor Frances, daughter of Major Reeve, 4th Royal Irish Rifles.

MOORE—ROBINSON—Oct 6, at Calry Parish Church, Sligo, Lieut Harry F B S Moore, R E, son of Paymaster-in-Chief John S Moore, C B, R N, to Hilda Ella, daughter of the late St George Robinson, Esq.

TAYLOR—NOBLE—Oct 3, at All Saint's Church, Notting Hill, Kensington, the Rev Charles Reeve Taylor, M A, LL B, to Laura Octavia Hardman, widow of Capt Samuel Black Noble, late of the 41st (the Welsh) Regt.

DEATHS.

FIRBANK—Oct 7, suddenly, from heart failure, at Tunbridge Wells, Major Sir Joseph Thomas Firbank, T D, D L, J P, aged 60.

PIRKIS—Oct 6, at his residence, 29 Redcliffe Square, S W, Capt Frederick Edward Pirkis, R N, F R G S, suddenly.

WEMYSS—Oct 6, at The Nook, Parkstone, Dorset, Selina, wife of the late Lieut-Col Francis Wemyss, R E.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COX—October 20, at Multan, the wife of Captain C E S Cox, 67th Punjabis, of a daughter.

COODE—October 21, at Pachmarhi, the wife of J M Coode, Telegraph Department, of a son.

HARRIS—October 25, at Allahabad, the wife of C G Harris, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

P. and O. Company's steamer "Mantua" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m.

Signor Mori's Chamber Concert, Y.M.C.A., 9-15 p.m.

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m.; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m.; 9-30 to 12 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 and 11-15 to 12.

Maxim: "Time, patience and industry are the three great masters of the world."

The Anjuman-e-Adabiyat-e-Farsi.—A meeting of the Anjuman will be held this evening at 6 p.m., at the Esplanade High School, Empire Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, when there will be reading from the Shah-Nameh of Firdausi, followed by conversation in Persian.

Goanese Lecture.—The lecture of Dr. Joseph Alban D'Souza, B.A., L.M. & S., on "The communal spirit among Goans" will be delivered in the Goan Union Hall, Dabul, on Saturday, the 5th November at 6 p.m. and not to-day as was previously announced.

Lost Property.—Certain property, to wit, a white cloth bag with some cash, a book entitled "Barnaby," a box of clothing, five brass watis and a brass handle, a white "Ellwoods" topi, a black cane walking stick, a pair of rolled gold spectacles, a "Kitchener" shaped helmet, a razai, has been taken charge of by the Police and is now lying at the Head Police Office awaiting claimants.

Suicide.—Krishna Luxmon, Hindu, aged about 35, committed suicide by drowning himself in the Worlee Sluice yesterday. His body was seen floating on the surface of the water. The deceased was residing in a Chawl in De Lisle Road, and it appeared that his mind was not at rest when he left home about 9 o'clock on Thursday night. Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest and a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

European Lad Bitten by a Stray Dog.—Wilfred Berriman, aged four years and six months, son of Gunner Berriman, of the R. I. M. S. "Dufferin," was playing on the road in front of his house on Wednesday last when he was bitten by a stray dog on his hand. The dog was sent to the Parel Laboratory, where it was ascertained that the animal was suffering from hydrophobia. Young Wilfred will have to be sent to the Pasteur Institute for treatment.

Security Under the Press Act.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Henry Campbell, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate Mahomed Raza Basheri, a Persian, appeared for the declaration of his Persian paper "Mogal Islah" which is published from the Masjid Road. After reading several paragraphs of the newspaper, his Worship ordered the security to be dispensed with. In the matter of the printer of the "Sharda Kriddan" Press, his Worship ordered that the printer should deposit a security of Rs. 1,000.

Band on the Esplanade.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. R. P. Wallace and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, Gloucester Regiment, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. F. Hawkes, commencing at 6 o'clock this evening:—

March	Pomp & Circumstance	Elgar
	Songs of England	Godfrey
a Serenade	O Sole Mio	Capua
b Serenade	The Warblers	Perry
Selection	Patience	Sullivan
Valse	Lustige Bruder	Pollstedt
Fantasia	A Voyage in a Troopship	Miller
Two step	Mumbling Moss	Thurban
Song	Good Bye	Tosti

Band on the Commercial Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Major C. Richardson, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. J. Sheehan, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.) this evening:—

March	Territorial	Blankenburg
Overture	LaDame Blanche	Boieldieu
Valse	Gold and Silver	Lehar
Selection	Harry Lauder's Songs	Hume
Cavitina	Anna Bolena	Donizetti
Selection	The Girl in the Train	Fall
Two-Step	Yip-I-Addy-I-ay	Flynn

Band at the Bombay Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. C. Walton and officers, the Band of the 104th Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, Conductor, at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.) this evening.

March	Pomp and Circumstance	Elgar
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
Selection	The Dollar Princess	Leo Fall
Polka Piccolo (Solo)	Izetta	Jones
Selection	Veronique	Messager
Valse	Sourire d'Amour	Lambert
Two steps	Way Down Indiana	Cleriet

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

TRAFFIC IN COCAINE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Abdulla Syedali was charged with being in possession of 3,000 grains of cocaine without a license by Sub-Inspector Apte of the G. I. P. By. Police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

In his statement to the Court he said that six days ago, one Ebrahim brought him down to Bombay, and showed him a house and told him to go to the house and take away quietly something that would be given to him. Subsequently accused came down to Bombay again from Poona and went to the house which he had been shown where a shettia gave him two packets. Accused took the packets and was going with them to Poona. While he was purchasing a ticket at the railway station a policeman arrested him.

Sub-Inspector Apte informed the Court that when the policeman asked the accused where he was going he began to tremble. The policeman suspected the accused and searched him when ten packets of cocaine were found on his person. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment.

EXPLOSIVE LICENSE CASE.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, Superintendent Paterson yesterday, charged Karim Khanji, a Khoja with selling and possessing fire-works without a license, He was further charged with doing a rash and negligent act endangering human life.

The circumstances under which the fire-works were sold by him and the subsequent explosion which took place by negligent handling by a coolie have already been reported.

The Magistrate discharged the accused on the last charge, but fined him Rs. 150 and Rs. 150 respectively for selling and possessing fire-works without a license.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

To-night the ever popular Excelsior Cinematograph re-opens its doors, after a short season for alterations and repairs. During this past three weeks a wonderful alteration has been made in the old gardens. A new stone wall with ornamental railings has been built thereby gaining quite a large extra space for the garden. The palms have all been re-arranged in charming groups with comfortable chairs and seats enabling one thoroughly to enjoy the popular Excelsior Band whilst waiting for the next show. The grounds are brilliantly illuminated with large arc lamps whilst the new Continental Bar with Bandstand on Top is also picked out with tiny coloured lights to match the entrance to the Theatre. The management certainly deserve every credit for making quite a charming and effective al fresco garden to while away the intervals. The bar is still under the same management and will be found to be stocked with all the popular brands of the day. Special notice should be made of the arrangements made for the direct service of films as by the new cable and postal arrangements films will be shown here 14 days after being shown in London. This week's programme includes some smart novelties in comic films, especially those by the well known comedians, Foolshead and Max Linder. A stirring story of love and sea life will be found in a great American film "For Her Sake." Other attractive pictures will make a fine re-opening programme. With a view to still further please their patrons the management announce the First Prize show of the season on Sunday night from 7 to 8 p.m. when the usual valuable prizes will be offered.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL A. K. LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th October.

179. Parades.—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Apollo Bunder at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday, 29th October and proceed to Middle Ground, Fort, for 1 inch aiming rifle practice.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

182. Musketry.—The Rifle Range of the 104th Rifles at Santa Cruz will be available for Spoon Competitions and practice on Sunday 30th instant.

Ranges 300 and 600 yards.

Train leaves Colaba at 7 a.m., Church Gate 7-5 a.m., and Grant Road 7-16 a.m.

189. Poona Rifle Meeting.—The Rules and Regulations of the Local and Central Meetings of the Poona Divisional Rifle Association have been received and can be seen at Head Quarters.

190. Arms—All members who have not drawn their arms are requested to do so as soon as possible.

193 Holiday.—The Head Quarters Office will be closed on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next on account of Hindu Holiday "Divali."

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 29th October.

955.—Detail for the week ending 5th proximo.

Tuesday the 1st Proximo—Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Wednesday the 2nd Proximo—Owing to a public holiday there will be no Battalion parade.

Thursday the 3rd Proximo.—The Signalling class will parade at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

Friday the 4th Proximo—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

956. Issue of Arms—Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head Quarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily, except Sundays.

Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements at once.

957.—Musketry—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are allotted as under;—Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

Sunday 30th Instant—For Viceroy's Competition.

Monday 31st Instant—For Viceroy's Competition.

Tuesday 1st Proximo—"F" Coy Class Firing.

Wednesday 2nd Proximo—"E" Coy Class Firing.

958. Inspection—It is notified for information that the Inspector-General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Battalion on the morning of 6th January 1911.

959. Parades—The following will be the parades for Cadet companies for the ensuing month:—

"H" Coy Wednesday at 4 p.m. and Fridays at 4-30 p.m.

"I" Coy Tuesdays at 4-15 p.m. and Fridays at 4 p.m.

"K" Coy Mondays (Scottish High School) at 3-50 p.m. and Fridays (John Connon School) at 3-45 p.m.

"L" Coy Tuesdays at 5 p.m. and Thursdays at 8 a.m.

"M" Coy Mondays and Wednesdays at 4 p.m.

960. Camp of Instruction—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will be held at Santa Cruz from the 28th January to 4th February 1911.

961. Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Company:—No 7009 Vol G Edwards and No 7010 Vol F A Flynn.

NOTICE.

Rifle Club—Members wishing to join should give their names with subscription to Head-Quarters as early as possible. The programme includes four matches to be competed for during November-Miniature Range Matches and dates will be notified later.

Rules and programme for season 1910-11 will be circulated on receipt from the printer.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY MAJOR H. E. E. PROCTER, A.D.C.,
COMMANDING.
Bombay, 29th October.

1. The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing this afternoon. Train leaves Church Gate Station 3-5 p.m.

2. Orderly N C Officer for the week. Corpl H F Lodge, next for duty Sergt R A Spence.

3. Monday, and Thursday next, Riding School for Recruits and Remounts.

4. Tuesday the 1st Prox. Commanding Officer's Parade re Rehearsing Escort for H E the Governor. Rendezvous Queen Statue 7-30 a.m.

Dress.—Drill order, Khaki Carbines and Swords.

5. On Friday morning next the 4th Prox. the Corps will furnish a detachment for Escort duty from the Cathedral to Victoria Terminus to His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G C M G, G C I E Parade is fixed for all members at 11 a.m. at the Queen Statue

Dress.—Review order, White Swords and Carbines.

D. W. WILSLON, Lieut,
Actg. Adjt. B. L. H.

CAN THIS MAN READ YOUR LIFE?

The rich, poor, exalted and humble seek his advice on Business, Marriage, Friends, Enemies, Changes, Speculation, Love Affairs, Journeys, and all events of Life.

MANY SAY HE REVEALS THEIR LIVES WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.

Free test Readings will be sent for a short time to all "Bombay Gazette" Readers.

Has the veil of mystery that has so long shrouded the ancient sciences been raised at last? Can it be that a system has been perfected that reveals with reasonable accuracy the character and disposition of an individual and so outlines the life as to assist in avoiding errors and taking advantage of opportunities?

Roxroy, a man who has for twenty years been delving into the mysteries of the occult, making a scientific study of the various methods of reading the lives of people, seems to have reached a higher round in the ladder of fame than his predecessors. Letters are pouring into his office from all parts of the world telling of the benefits derived from his advice. Many of his patrons look upon him as a man gifted with some strange, mysterious power, but he modestly asserts that what he accomplishes is due alone to an understanding of natural laws.

He is a man of kindly feeling toward humanity, and his manner and the tone immediately impress one with his sincere belief in his work. A huge stack of grateful letters from people who have received readings from him adds to other convincing proof as to his ability. Even Astrologers and Palmists admit that his system surpasses anything yet introduced.

The Rev. G. C. H. Hasskari, Ph. D., Pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, in a letter to Prof. Roxroy, says: "You are certainly the greatest specialist and master of your profession. Everyone consulting you will marvel at the correctness of your detailed personal readings and advice. The most sceptical will consult you again and again after corresponding with you once."

If you wish to take advantage of Roxroy's generous offer and obtain a free reading, send your date, month and year of birth, state whether (Mr., Mrs., or Miss), and also copy the following verse in your own handwriting:—

I have heard of your power
To read people's lives,
And would ask what for me
You have to advise?

Be sure to give your correct name, birth, date and address and write plainly. Send your letter to ROXROY, Dept. 115 D, No. 177a, Kensington High-Street, London, W, England. If you wish, you may enclose 6 annas stamps of your own country to pay postage, clerical work, etc. Do not enclose coins or silver in letters.

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PATENT SELF-STARTING ATTACHMENT.

Start car from dashboard without turning the engine. Two types: Standard and Self-starting.

Latest and best. No other Magneto can compete with it.

Made Five World's Records on THAMES CAR.

"Your Magneto is all that can possibly be desired. It could not have run better than when I established five new records on Brooklands Track on Tuesday last, the 10th instant."

(Signed) W. T. CLIFFORD-EARP.

"The Magneto you supplied to me in April this year is still working as well as ever, and it has given me the greatest satisfaction in every way. I maintain that few magnetos on the market can touch it," &c., &c.

(Signed) G. H. BANKES.

The Winning Boat was fitted with Fuller's Self-Starting Magneto British Motor Boat Club Regatta, September 14, 1907, Cabin Cruiser K. L., won 15 mile handicap. . . . "The Magneto ran exceedingly well, and we certainly shall recommend it to all buyers of our engines."

(Signed) KING & Co.

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LARGEST SALE IN Gt BRITAIN

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An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Billous Attacks and Constipation. Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

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THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, Oct. 11.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

General Sir A Hunter, KCB, DSO, to be General Officer Commanding-in-Chief at Gibraltar, vice General Sir F W E F Forestier-Walker, GCMG, KCB, deceased; Capt T D Jackson, DSO, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt), to be assistant military secretary to General Sir A Hunter; Capt J E C Darley, 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, to be aid-de-camp (Sept 30) Major-Gen C A Anderson, C B, to command the troops in South China, vice Major-Gen R G Broadwood, C B (Sept 28). Major G S Clive, Grenadier Guards, to be a General Staff officer second grade, vice Major the Hon C J Sackville-West (Oct 1).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Garrison Art—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col J Lewes, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, retires on retired pay The undermentioned majors to be lieutenant-colonels:—H. A. K. Jennings and H. R. Adair Oct 12.

Hong Kong-Singapore Batt—Subadar Pir Bux retires on retired pay Oct 12.

Infantry.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf—Capt R H Oliver is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry Sept 20.

The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt—Supernumerary Capt W E Maples is restored to the Establishment Oct 8.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt—Capt A H Hooper is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry Sept 26.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut Col J Battersby, M B is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health Oct 2 Capt D J F O Donoghue retires, receiving a gratuity Oct 12.

Army Pay Department.

Capt Fowke, paymaster, to be major Oct 10.

Memoranda.

Col J H Campbell, C V O on completion of his period of service in command of the East Anglian Division Territorial Force retires on retired pay Oct 9 Brevet Col H A Inglis Half-pay List retires on retired pay Lieut Col and Brevet Col W Goring, Half-pay List retires on retired pay Oct 12 Lieut Col G O Dowell, Royal Garrison Art to be brevet colonel Oct 10 Honorary Lieut S E Skinner attached 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers Skinner's Horse is granted the honorary rank of captain Oct 12.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Infantry Battalions.

3rd Suffolk Regt Lieut R D Nunns is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Sept 19).

3rd Prince of Wales' Own (West Yorkshire Regt)—Capt C G Briggs resigns his commission (Oct 12).

3rd East Surrey Regt—Second Lieut (on probation) G L Edsell is confirmed in his rank.

3rd Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Inf—Second Lieut J N Smith is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Sept. 19).

5th Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—E J Jameson, late captain 14th (King's) Hussars, to be captain under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (Oct 12).

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Lieut G F Randall is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Aug 13).

Admiralty, October 12.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

General Adolphus Brett Crosbie is placed on the Retired List on account of age, under the provisions of Order in Council of 29th November, 1881.

Lieutenant-General Robert Brooke Kirchnoffer to be General, vice Crosbie, retired.

Major General Roger Pine Coffin to be Lieutenant General, vice Kirchnoffer, promoted.

Colonel Commandant Herbert Cecil Money, C.B., to be Major-General, vice coffin, promoted.

Colonel Second Commandant Charles Gisborne Brittan to be Colonel Commandant, vice Money, promoted.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Louis Gordon to be Colonel Second Commandant, vice Brittan, promoted.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Gifford Lywood to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Gordon, promoted.

Captain and Brevet Major Edmund Wray to be Major, vice Lywood.

Captain Robert Henry Darwall (Supernumerary) is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Wray, promoted dated 12th October.

Admiralty, October 13.

The following Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Gerard Walter Trevelyan Robertson. Dated 28th February. Arthur John Power. Dated 15th April. Fleet Paymaster Kenneth Sydney Hay has this day been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Midshipman George Frecheville to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 25th July.

War Office, Whitehall October 14.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major Alexander E Delavoye, The Army Service Corps, to be a Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, vice Major P C J Scott, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Dated 1st October.

Lieutenant Guy M Darell, Coldstream Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir J G Maxwell K C B, C V O, C M G, D S O, Commanding the Force in Egypt. Dated 20th September.

Cavalry.

4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, Supernumerary Lieutenant Robert W Oppenheim is restored to the establishment, vice R C A F Molyneux resigned. Dated 8th October.

20th Hussars, Lieutenant Wilfrid H M Micholls is seconded for service with the Northern Cavalry Depot. Dated 30th September.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Supernumerary Major Francis Lyon, D S O, is restored to the Establishment, vice W Gillman, D S O, seconded Dated 1st October.

The undermentioned supernumerary Captains are restored to the establishment:—

Arthur R B Cossart, vice E H Jones Dated 27th September.

Hugh P Burnyeat, vice F R Sedgwick seconded Dated 1st October.

Infantry.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Captain Guy B Marriott is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 15th July.

Lieutenant Gerald F Waterworth, DSO, to be Captain, vice G B Mariott. Dated 15th July.

Second Lieutenant John B B Macky to be Lieutenant, vice C E Ditchfield, deceased. Dated 2nd September.

The East Yorkshire Regiment, The promotion of Captain D F Anderson is dated 28th August, 1910, but without pay or allowances prior to 3rd September.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), Second Lieutenant Brian Cuff, from Unattached List, Territorial Force (University Candidate), to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant B L Maddison, promoted. Dated 11th December, 1909, and to take precedence next below R G Atkinson, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 15th October.

Captain Henry P R Coode, from the Half-pay List, is restored to the establishment, vice A H Bridges. Dated 30th Septembrr.

The undermentioned Captains to be Adjutants:—Eustace H Jones, vice A R B Cossart. Dated 24th September. Alexander H Bridges, vice F C Bryant, seconded. Dated 26th September.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain Donald F Tulloch to be Major, vice H R Adair, promoted, Dated 12th October.

Lieutenant Henry P. Garwood to be Adjutant, vice Captain R G Fowler, vacated. Dated 1st Oct.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

Brain C H Keenlyside, Vice H D Grimke-Drayton, deceased. Dated 9th August.

Vincent A Earnshaw, vice J Sargent, seconded. Dated 14th September, 1910.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Keith G F Collins to be Lieutenant vice C W Whit appointed Adjutant. Dated 23rd June.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), Lieutenant Francis W M Drew to be Adjutant, vice R H Haseldine. Dated 24th September.

The Northamptonshire Regiment, Captain Harry H X Knox is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 15th August.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regiment, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 3rd August. Alexander J Fraser vice J Duberly seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

Guy W Hopton, vice A J Fraser, appointed Adjutant.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Oliver S W Nugent D S O, Aide-de-Camp to the King, on completion of his period of service command of a Battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List Dated, 5th October.

Major The Honourable Alan R Montagu Stuart-Wortley, DSO, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel O S W Nugent, DSO, Aide-de-Camp to the King. Dated 15th October.

The Army Service Corps.

Brevet Colonel Edmund R O Ludlow, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 15th October.

Major Charles M Ryan, D S O, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel E R O Ludlow. Dated 15th October.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Quartermaster and Honorary Captain George L Allen retires on retired pay, Dated 15th October.

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Reverend William J Ward, M A, BD, Chaplain to the Forces, Second Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces, First Class. Dated 10th October.

Army Pay Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert W P Lodwick Staff Paymaster, is placed on retired pay. Dated 14th October.

Memoranda.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Herbert Mullaly, C B, C S I, a Brigade Commander in India to be Major-General, vice The Honourable J H G Byng, C B, M V O, appointed to command the East Anglian Division of the Territorial Force. Dated 9th October.

Brevet Colonel Oliver S W Nugent, D S O, Aide-de-Camb to the King, Half-pay List, to be Colonel. Dated 15th October.

Lieutenant John G Kenwerthy, Half-pay List, resigns his Commission. Dated 15th October.

Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Lewis H Goddard, Royal Engineers, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 13th October.

General Reserve of Officers.

Captain and Honorary Major Alexander Collingwood Fownes-Luttrell, from the Special Reserve Royal Field Artillery, is transferred with seniority corresponding to that which he held in the Special Reserve of Officers, retaining his honorary rank. Dated 15th October.

THE PRICE OF LIFE.

We were glad to be saved and safe, but what were we to do?

If you will read a short statement of our case, you will agree, I think, that to be rescued from death may involve discomforting consequences.

Doubtless the case is not new. At the time it seemed to us decidedly novel and interesting. We had been taking a walk on a dangerous bit of coast. Knowing it was dangerous, we had been careful to notice the state of the tide. Four hours hence it would be high. Plenty of time to walk the two miles and reach the safety of the little rock-bound cove! So we had thought. That we should be cut off had never entered our heads, or as we are cautious people, we should have taken our walk elsewhere. But the tide rushes up into the little rock bound cove as fast as a motor-car. We were nearing the last bend in the cliff when we discovered our peril. The tide was right in; the waves were dashing over the narrow ledge of rock we should have stepped on.

Turning back, we ran along the way we had come. Ran? I should say we slithered and slid, plunged through pools of water, tumbled from rocks into the maw of the advancing tide, snatched ourselves out again, staggered forward another yard or two, lost our footing again.

Even then the full extent of our danger did not strike us. We were too much occupied in trying to keep our feet to think seriously of anything else. If the danger did present itself, it was in lightning streaks and flashes, somewhat as the glistening scar obtrudes on a cinematograph picture. The picture imprinted on our minds was of a floor composed of rock-layers, wherein were set at frequent intervals large boulders and masses of boulders; to the right the sea, to the left a high wall of smooth, black, insurmountable cliff. The knowledge of danger only jagged this picture now and then. Yes, very like a cinematograph.

Our eyes avoided the sea.

A cry came floating down from the summit of the cliff. It reached us no louder than a whisper. But we looked up. A man up there was waving his arm out to sea. We followed the direction with our glance. A fishing-boat was putting in our direction.

Somehow the danger seemed to become more actual when we realised that the boat was coming for us. I don't know why it should have had this effect. One can't explain the queerer processes of the brain.

We were now thoroughly frightened. It seemed a long time before the boat reached shore the two men in it carefully selecting a place among the rocks. The simple question whether we should be able to get to it assumed ridiculously gigantic proportions.

One of the men climbed over a citadel of boulders to hurry us up. Hurry us up! Then he turned back, we in his wake over the citadel. He did not slip. We did. It meant only another sousing, however, to add to the score or so we had suffered already.

At last we were safe in the boat. I remember noticing how richly vivid was the contrast between the deep green of the solid brown of the fishing-nets piled in a heap in the boat's centre. For the moment nothing else seemed worth notice.

They would have to land us, said the elder of the two men, at the cove we had walking to; they could not leave their fishing-ground.

We didn't care where they landed us, provided we were landed. But at the man's words the discomforting consequences of being thus rescued struck us forcibly—I believe simutaneously, for we looked at each other with meaning, and the meaning in my companion's face as in mine was:—

How do you reward men who have saved you from possible death? Or rather, How can you reward them?

It is true they had not risked their lives or even their property. They had merely had their business interrupted for twenty minutes or so. But this was their point of view, certainly not the one for us to take.

If I left the problem here, for the right reward to be assessed by Somerset House or anybody else who cared to consider it, I should not be dealing quite fairly by you.

To tell the whole truth, it was complicated by our having precious little money in our pockets. My companion, I knew, hadn't enough to buy a tea, because earlier in the afternoon he had asked me if I could pay for the frugal meal we had promised ourselves on reaching the nearest cottage. I had waved my hand with superb patronage, as if to say, "Depend on my bounty." But the amount I had with me was only a few shillings.

How we puzzled the dilemma, mutely, while the fishermen pulled towards the cove!

I had not resolved the matter when we landed. The difficulty and danger of the landing, however, put it out of my thoughts for a few minutes. Then as we clung precariously so the wave-washed, slippery rock, it obtruded itself fiercely.

The boat was being pushed of; the men were not even waiting for thanks.

What could I do but give them all I had in my pocket?

Positively they were grateful. But I?—I felt so mean that there seemed a kind of justice in my feet slipping from under me, so that it was only by clawing the rock with my nails that I saved my body from the green water.—Thomas Lloyd in the "St. James's Budget."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

The unsettled conditions in the North-East of the Arabian Sea has disappeared, and the rainfall has diminished in the West of the Peninsula, but the monsoon has been more active in the South, and the weather has disturbed off the South Coromandal Coast. The rainfall has been nearly general in Mysore, the Malabar, South-East Madras, and fairly general in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan, and the North Madras Coast.

A few falls have also been reported in Lower Burma, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Hanumkonda. The Chief falls are:—Mercara, had one and a half inches; Chitaldrug, one; Nelore, Madras, Cuddalore, Negapatam, Pamban and Trivandrum, two; Tinnevelly, one and Cochin, four.

Forecast.—No important change

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram received yesterday by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteriological Department, Simla:—

Storm signal. Area disturbed, weather disappeared, lower signal.

The Mail steamer reports moderate gale and fierce squalls on the 27th instant, at longitude 66, but the area affected is small, and it is doubtful whether the cyclonic storm has developed. Hoist, cautionary signal.

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (27th Oct)	85·1	72·1	...	00·0
Jask	85·8	71·3	...	00·0
Muskat (27th Oct)	85·3	72·3	...	00·0
Multan	94·3	58·5	...	1·64
Rawalpindi	87·4	52·4	...	26·93
Lahore	94·4	56·2	...	11·32
Sirsa	...	...	...	...
Ambala	86·5	54·0	...	28·39
Delhi	87·2	63·7	...	29·16
Agra	90·5	61·0	...	80·28
Mainpuri	87·8	59·0	...	23·58
Jhansi	90·5	69·5	...	29·69
Cawnpore	87·7	57·0	...	27·24
Allahabad	88·1	59·0	...	28·28
Jacobabad	97·1	57·8	...	2·36
Karachi	94·0	66·5	...	12·16
Ajmer	89·9	57·2	...	16·89
Jaipur	93·2	56·6	...	16·59
Kotah	92·0	63·1	...	29·71
Bhuj	95·6	66·0	...	20·42
Dwarka	94·3	f	...	13·73
Veraval	91·1	72·3	...	17·30
Rajkot	95·6	63·0	...	83·27
Bhavnagar Para	95·6	62·5	...	26·42
Surat	95·1	67·6	...	36·26
Ahmedabad	96·6	65·7	...	25·41
Deesa	97·8	58·4	...	23·26
Neemuch	91·0	52·8	...	31·00
Indore	87·6	54·6	...	84·35
Jubbulpore	82·8	53·8	...	46·04
Saugor	85·1	60·0	...	36·57
Hoshangabad	86·6	54·4	...	54·45
Khandwa	89·2	53·1	...	26·38
Akola	91·2	57·1	...	84·24
Amraoti	88·3	63·8	...	38·04
Nagpur	87·1	58·8	...	54·26
Chanda	88·5	63·0	...	47·47
Raipur	83·7	63·6	...	63·38
Bombay	88·9	76·7	...	67·69
Ratnagiri	92·3	74·9	...	84·91
Mormugao	88·0	76·2	...	82·49
Karwar	86·3	75·0	0·01	112·77
Malegaon	88·4	59·1	...	28·84
Ahmednagar	85·9	65·0	...	34·26
Poona	86·0	69·3	0·60	31·49
Sholapur	88·8	69·9	0·07	27·96
Bijapur	88·2	70·2	0·39	21·31
Belgaum	81·3	67·6	...	38·83
Aurangabad	85·2	62·2	...	31·63
Nizamabad (Indur)	83·4	68·7	0·15	42·26
Hyderabad	83·3	69·7	1·34	24·58
Mangalore	85·8	71·3	0·04	106·77
Calicut	85·8	75·1	0·47	86·93
Cochin	86·2	75·8	3·55	84·54
Colombo	84·5	73·5	2·11	25·37
Masulipatam	85·8	75·2	0·75	43·44
Bellary	87·0	70·3	0·02	17·39
Cuddapah	87·2	73·1	0·33	38·95
Madras	86·5	74·0	2·15	25·64
Bangalore	80·3	65·3	0·39	37·81
Coimbatore	87·4	71·3	0·07	13·31
Trichinopoly	88·6	73·3	0·38	26·51
Negapatam	88·6	75·0	2·12	29·85

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 28TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 28th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is slightly in excess in the south-east Punjab and normal elsewhere. Temperature is about the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the north and normal over the rest of the division. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The average amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal except for an excess during day in Lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Cloud has increased and skies are now moderately clouded in Cutch and Kathiawar and lightly clouded in north Gujarat. The air is drier than usual. Temperature during day is normal while it has fallen and is below the average in Central India West and at Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the southern half and almost clear in the north. The moisture in the air is normal or in defect. Day temperature is normal; night temperature has fallen and is in large defect at most places.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air has become slightly damper in the north Konkan but contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Poona records 0·60", Bijapur 0·39", Nizamabad 0·15", and Hyderabad 1·34" of rain. Skies are generally moderately clouded. The air remains considerably damper in the area of rainfall. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is slightly above the average at most places.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, on the Coromandel Coast, in the south of the Peninsula and also in Ceylon. Local showers have fallen in the Madras Deccan and on the Malabar Coast; Calicut has had 0·47", Cochin 3·55", Colombo 2·11", Masulipatam 0·75", Madras 2·15" and Negapatam 2·12". Pressure is relatively low on the West Coast and particularly in the extreme south. Cloud has increased and skies are heavily clouded in the south-east of the Peninsula. Sea is reported to be rough on the south Coromandel Coast and the weather in the south is in an unsettled condition.

Nearly general rain is probable on the Coromandel Coast, in Mysore, the Madras Deccan, south Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan. Local rain is likely on the Malabar Coast. A few falls may occur on the West Coast.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 28th October was 29·901 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide-gauge was 14 feet at 6 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

A Medical Officer

Debility, Nervous Exhaustion—

Certainly the absolute confidence of eminent doctors is evidence enough of the exceptional benefits imparted by Phosferine. Even doctors cannot do more to prove their confidence than by *using Phosferine to remedy their own disorders.* Could any proof be more definite, more convincing than the testimony of John Dodd, D.S.M., Medical Officer in the late South African War, who says: "After being shot through both lungs I was dangerously reduced, and I attribute it solely to Phosferine that I regained my usual health. I have *proved* the value of Phosferine in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion." This brilliant medical officer found Phosferine particularly serviceable for insufficiency of nerve force, and declares nothing was so suitable in combating fevers, chills, &c.

Not possible now

John Dodd, D.S.M. (late of the Medical Staff, 5th Imperial Yeomanry, 1st Brigade, South Africa), Ladysmith House, Witton-le-Wear, writes:—"I have had considerable experience in the use of your invaluable remedy Phosferine, and it has proved particularly serviceable where there exists *insufficiency of nerve force.* This condition, often due to primary weakness, lays the system open to influenza, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, indigestion, fevers, and in remedying this predisposition I have found *nothing so suitable* as your preparation. Phosferine invariably goes to the root of the mischief direct. The *certainty* of its action is moreover an estimable feature. In debility and kindred ailments, caused by a reduced system, *it has unprecedented power*, and in my own case I can bear evidence to its exceptional value, and am indeed greatly indebted to its wonderful restorative properties. During the late war in South Africa, I was shot through both lungs and pericardium and that reduced me most dangerously; after taking Phosferine for about two months it brought me back to my usual health. *I attribute this solely to the use of Phosferine.* I have advised Phosferine in several cases, and *proved* its value in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion."—March 11, 1910.

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Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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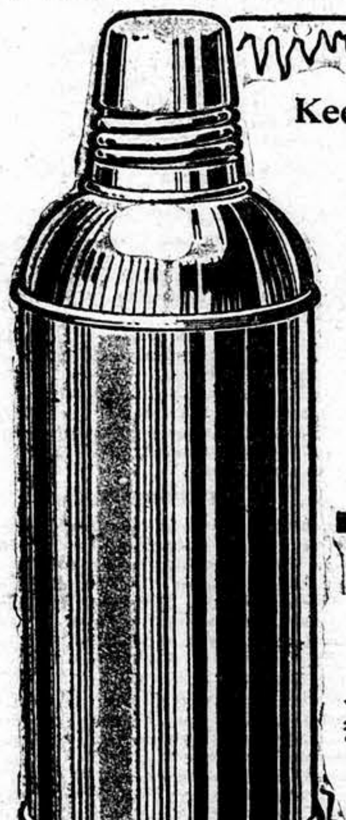

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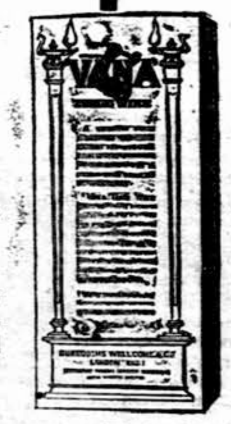

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DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, Holland Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

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HOWRAH POISONING CASE.

A Ridiculous Development.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

A rediculous development is reported in connection with the Howrah Poisoning Case. Orders, passed a few days ago in regard to the notification by beat of drum offering a reward of Rs. 100 for information leading to the identification of the coolie who handed over the phial containing the poisoned brandy to Sergeant Mcdermott, have not yet been carried out for want of funds. The matter has been referred to the District Magistrate for sanction to enlist the services of men required for carrying out the terms of the notification. The paltry amount of Rs. 100 as a reward is provoking unfavourable comment at Howrah and elsewhere.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

The Railway programme is now under discussion between the Government of India and the Secretary of State. It has been framed on the basis of fifteen crores and five lakhs, but in view of the depression in the London Money Market it is not improbable that this allotment will be reduced by another crore.

The Railway Board have sanctioned surveys being made by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway administration for lines of railway on the 5 feet 6 inch gauge as under :—

(*a*) From Rosa Station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to Budaon Station on the Bareilly-Kasganj Extension of the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway, a distance of about 50 miles.

(*b*) From Una station on the Cawnpore Branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to Madhoganj on the Madhoganj Branch of the same Railway, a distance of about 42 miles, and

(c) From Rajghat or Atrauli stations on the Aligarh branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to Kasganj station on the Cawnpore Achnera section of the Rajputana Malwa Railway, a total distance of about 54 miles.

These surveys will be known as the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Extension Surveys.

The Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being made by private agency of a line of railway on the metre gauge from Koregaon, a station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway via Mahuli to Satara city, a distance of about 10 miles. This survey will be known as the Koregaon-Satara City Railway Survey.

ALLEGED RAILWAY OUTRAGE.

Appeal Admitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

To-day Justices Holmwood and Fletcher admitted the appeal preferred by Barlgard, a ticket collector of Berbatpur Station on the Eastern Bengal Railway, who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment by the Sessions Judge of Linajpur for an alleged indecent assault on a cooly woman.

WHIPPING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

In pursuance of section 5, clause (b) of the Whipping Act 1909 (4 of 1909) the Governor General in Council is pleased to specify an offence under section 19, sub-section (1) of the Criminal Tribes Act 1871 (27 of 1871) being an offence punishable with imprisonment as an offence for the abetment or commission of or attempt to commit which juvenile offenders may be punished with whipping in accordance with the provisions of the said section.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon General Lukis, I.M.S., is appointed an Ordinary Fellow of the Calcutta University.

Lieut. Colonel Cunningham, I. M. S., becomes Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces.

The services of Captain Carry, I M S, are permanently placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Mercer, R. A., becomes Inspector of Artillery, Southern Army, with temporary rank of Brigadier-General vice General Brunker.

Majors G. S. Frazer and J. F. Barry are promoted Lieutenant-Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. D. Hamilton returns from service.

Lieutenant F. W. Watts, Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles, is granted Volunteer Officers' Decoration.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Col F B Longe resigns his appointment as Additional Member of the Legislative Council.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Hunter, Mathematical Expert, Survey of India, is confirmed in his appointment.

Major Baldrey, Civil Veterinary Department, on relief by Major Holmes, is posted to the Central Provinces.

Mr A S Maston and Mr Carter officiate as Conservators, 2nd grade.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain Lyal is posted as Assistant Political Agent, Chitral.

Captain Crosthwaite becomes Assistant Commissioner, Thal Sub-division.

Captain Prescote is appointed Assistant Commissioner, Kohat.

The appointment of Sirdar Pretam Singh as Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy is cancelled.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Graham, C.S., officiates as Accountant General, Madras, vice Mr. Newmarch granted one month's leave.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Cotton, Director General of Commercial Intelligence, reverts to Madras.

Mr. Sparrow, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, retires from service.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Murray, R. E., officiates as Traffic Superintendent, O. R. Railway, and Mr. Jacobson reverts as Deputy Traffic Superintendent.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 28.

The tie in the semi-final of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament between the Royal Engineers and the R. F. A. Kirkee, was played off this evening and ended in a win for the latter by one goal to nil. Play throughout was very level and it was only towards the end of the game that the Gunners were able to score.

It is notified that the concession under the Arms Act extended to the Dekkhan and Southern Marhatta Country Sardars will be extended to the Sardars of Gujarat.

LONDON ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

In a lay memorial to the Secretary of State the All-India Moslem League say :—My Committee regret the necessity to place before his Lordship so many facts and arguments, but they feel that the great Imperial importance of the subject fully justifies a detailed exposition of the Indian case. It may be convenient for his Lordship to have set out, with all brevity, the measures for the restoration of Indian rights and the amelioration of grievances which we pray His Majesty's Government to direct :—

(a) The recognition that the attempts to colonize the upland tracks by white labour have failed, and that they constitute a grave injustice to the Indian community, with its long record of invaluable work in devloping the Protectorate and its domicile in the country long before the advent of British rule, going back indeed, as Sir Harry Johnson has observed, to "prehistoric times" in the history of East Africa. Such recognition would involve a reversal of the present policy of exclusion and adhesion in practice and not merely in theory to the principle laid down by his Lordships predecessor that "it is not consonant with "the views of his Majesty's Government to impose legal restrictions (in the "matter of renting or acquiring land) on any particular section of the community."

(b) The giving of full and unqualified effect to the recommendation of the Sanderson Committee that indentured immigration from India to assist private enterprises should only be allowed on condition that the labourer on completion of his contract is free to remain in East Africa and settle where he pleases.

(c) That in view of the arrested development of the Protectorate and its dependence on the British exchequer, Indian settlers should be granted Crown lands on terms similar to those prevailing in many parts of India, thus yielding a substantial direct revenue to the country, in addition to that obtainable from its agricultural development.

(d) The Imperial application of the Emigration Act as between people of European or mixed birth and Indians ; exclusions to be based on grounds entirely personal to the individual, as set forth in the Act, and not on those of race.

(e) The exclusion of Indian traders or merchants from the market-house at Nairobi, save as agents for Europeans, to be revoked, and there produce to have equal rights of access to the market with the produce of white farmers. This revocation would naturally follow the policy of freedom to acquire and farm lands asked for under head (a).

(f) That due regard be paid to the vested rights of the Indians in Nairobi in the matter of property and residence, and that there should be no attempts at dispossession in order to bring about anything like segregation of them in locations.

(g) That no disabilities should be placed upon well-to-do Indians in respect to the hire of accommodation in the steamers and on the railways.

(h) That, as in Uganda, there should be no differentiation between Europeans and Indians in respect of the right of trial by jury ; and that this system should be applied to trials of Indians on serious charges at least.

(i) That the power of the Governor to nominate to the magisterial bench should not be restricted, as at the present, to British subjects "of European extraction," but that Indians should be eligible for such appointments.

(j) That due regard should be paid to the religious scruples and cast observances of Indians when suffering terms of imprisonment.

In praying His Majesty's Government to take these measures for the amelioration of Indian grievances my Committee would lay stress upon the consideration that the responsibility, both administrative and moral rests upon His Majesty's Government. There is here no question of imposing the will of Whitehall upon a self-governing colony. Nor is his Lordship faced with the difficulties arising in those Dominions where the ideal of a white man's country is entertained. British East Africa is not a white man's country either in the sense of having been won likeAustralia from barbarism by the unaided labour and enterprise of the white man or in the sense that it can be developed and colonized by a non-tropical community. His Majesty's Government owes it alike to the British taxpayer and to East Africa to rescue the Protectorate from a policy involving not merely arrest of the economic progress but the actual retrogression of the country. Nor can it be overlooked by his Lordship that the issue is fraught with consequences of the highest Imperial moment. As has been shown, the maintenance and extension of anti-Indian prejudice in the legislation and administration of East Africa cannot fail to have most unfortunate effects on the contentment of the people of India under British rule, and to react most adversely on the political situation in that vast Dependency. My Committee are confident that these considerations will be duly weighed by His Majesty's Government, and moreover, that his Lordship will be anxious to afford the Indian community which has done such signal service for the development of the Protectorate, those ordinary rights of free men it has so fully earned.—I am, etc.,

M. T. KADERBHOY,
Hon. Secretary.

October, 13.

ENTERTAINMENT AT WADHWAN.

The members of Wadhwan Camp Bar gave a Garden Party on 25th instant, in the Kaiser-e-Hind Gardens on the occasion of the transfer to Gohelwad Prant of Mr. H. N. Gosalia, M.A., LL.B., Deputy Assistant Political Agent. More than two hundred invitations were issued and among those who attended were Mrs. Coghill, the wife of Superintendent of Kathiawad Agency Police, and Mrs. Luck, wife of the Principal of the Talukdari Girassia School and Mrs. Strip, Mr. H. Cheetham of Messrs. Whittle and Co.,the AssistantAdministrator and Sar Nayayadhish of Wadhwan City, Mr. Manishanker, B.A., LL.B., the Jasdan Karbhari and leading residents of the place. Mr. Gosalia during three years of his stay having won the high esteem and popularity of the pleaders and the people of the place, it formed a fitting opportunity, where they mustered strong to give expression of their appreciation. The guests were received at the entrance by Mr. Mohanlal-Jivanlal, Barrister-at-law, Mr. Girdharlal J. Dave, B.A., LL.B., Mr. Damodardas and other members of the Bar, Wadhwan city. A Band was in attendance and there were gramaphones placed in different corners in additions to other amusement. The guests were then requested to partake of refreshments which were spacially ordered from Bombay and arranged on well-decorated tables. Mr. Gosalia before parting addressed a few words to the assembly, thanking the members of the Bar for the party given in his honour and his noble-minded superior Major Coghill and Mrs. Coghill for the support and kindness received by him at their hands. The arrangements made for the Hindu guests were particularly praiseworthy, and no expanse or labour was spared to make the function a complete success. The grounds were brilliantly lighted by Kitson lights. The usual distribution of 'pan-sopari' and 'attar gulab' brought the proceedings to a close.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

A telegram from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, No. 9817, dated 26th October, says :—

Moderate rain during week parts Kanara, Dharwar, Kolhapur, slight Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Savantvadi. Standing crops suffering insufficient moisture Palanpur, slightly damaged rats Karachi, insects Sukkur, grasshoppers Nasik, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Kolhapur, generally good elsewhere. Kharif harvesting generally progressing Cotton picking progressing Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Baroda. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation parts Sind, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Surat, Nasik, Palanpur. Rabi sowing continues parts Gujarat, Deccan, Karnatak, Baroda, Rewa Kantha. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock deficient Ahmednagar, Satara, Sholapur, generally in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation generally adequate. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prices risen Upper Sind Frontier, East Khandesh, Bijapur, fallen Nasik, Ahmednagar, Satara, Dharwar, generally stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 19 to 40, Konkan 13 to 22, Karnatak 3 to 19 per cent. less than normal, Gujarat 12 per cent. more than normal to 23 per cent. less, Deccan 13 per cent. more to 23 per cent. less.

MATRICULATION AND OTHER EXAMINATION PRIZES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Matriculation and other examinations of the Bombay University are drawing near, and before they have commenced, permit me, Sir, to announce through the medium of your valuable paper that I shall give as prize one set of my work "Useful Instruction" in matters religious, moral and other, in three Vols. (price Rupees 7 seven) in each of the following cases :—

(a) To the Hindu boy or girl, who obtains the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination.

(b) To the Mahomedan boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination.

(c) To the Parsee boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination.

(d) To the Christian boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination.

(e) To the girl of any community, who obtains the highest number of marks among the girls at the Matriculation Examination.

(f) To the student (boy or girl) of any community who obtains the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination from out of the four schools in Surat teaching up to the Matriculation Standard.

(g) To the boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks in English at the Previous Examination.

(h) To the boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks in English at the Intermediate Examination.

(i) To the boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks in English at the B. A. Examination.

(j) To the boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks in English at the M. A. Examination.

If it happens that two or more students obtain an equal number of marks the alphabetical order of the first letter of the names will determine the result.

The successful student on application to me will obtain an order from me on the manager of the Press in Bombay who will deliver the set to the student or to his or her authorized agent.

I may state that the said work has been sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, as a prize book and has won good opinions, among others of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Sir George Clarke, Lord Ampthill, the Hon'ble Sir F. S. P. Lely, the Hon'ble Messrs. Fulton, Giles, Selby, Sir John Jardine, M. P., the Hon'ble Syed Zain El Edroos, the late Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy and Justice Tyebji, Sir Raymond West, Messrs. T. J. Bennett, Ramchandra Dutt, A. L. Covernton (Principal, Elphinstone College) and Dr. Pollen and is useful to all communities.—Yours, etc.,

MOTILAL M. MUNSHI,
B.A., L.L.B.,
Pleader, High Court.

Dumas, Oct 27.

DR. WELLDON ON THE EVIL OF SECULAR TEACHING IN INDIA.

Speaking in Preston the other night, Bishop Welldon attributed the disloyalty and disquietude in India to the enforcement of a Western secular educational system upon an Oriental people. He had been led by the circumstances of his life to reflect upon education in an independent sense. He believed that religious education was one thing absolutely vital to human society. It had been his fortune to live in non-Christian countries, and he had come more or less into contact with a good many systems of religion other than Christian. He held with an intensity of conviction, which it was difficult to express, that secular education, wherever it was given, and by whomsoever it was given, was a lamentable failure. They could see the effect of it in France and India at the present day. Whatever else was right, and however difficult it was to do what was right, the policy of secular education was absolutely wrong. He infinitely preferred the full religious teaching of the Church, but could not look upon a religious teaching which fell short of that as being of no value to the community. He did not wish to run down the religion given in council schools, but nevertheless he cherished the Church of England schools, because he believed that in them the most satisfactory religious education was given. The Church of England was not in the slightest degree opposed to the highest educational efficiency. He felt sure that the wisdom of the Church lay not in trying to keep education back in the interests, or supposed interests, of Church schools, but in bringing those schools to the highest level of efficiency. It would be a national blunder if the denominational schools were allowed to die out, as present-day experience proved that the efficiency of religious instruction in council schools was due to a corresponding efficiency in Church of England schools. He urged the student teachers of present generation not to strive to become mere clever men and women but to reflect upon the sanctity of their vocation.

THE NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Admiral Sir John Dunford, President of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, distributed the Admiralty prizes on Oct. 7 to the newly entered surgeons who have been under instruction at the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar. Director-General Sir James Porter, Admiral the Hon. Sir Assheton Curzon-Howe, commender-in-chief at Portsmouth and Lady Curzon-Howe were present. Inspector-General T. D. Gimlette read the report of the senior officer instructing the course just ended. It stated that this was the first examination conducted under the new regulations,which laid down that, to pass, an officer must get 50 per cent. of marks in each subject. The officers attending the course had done much better than that. The Inspector-General then announced that the Admiralty prizes had been won as follows:—Gold Medal : Surg W. H. King; Silver Medal: Surg. H. E. R. Stephens ; Hygiene Group: Surg. C. F. O. Sankey ; Tropical Medicine Group : Surg. J. S. Ward ; Analyst Group : Serg. H. E. R. Stephens. Admiral Sir John Durnford said that a question of deep interest to the naval, medical, and nursing services, and one of considerable importance to the nation, was the provision and organisation of these services in peace and war, and whether any steps were considered necessary to render them more efficient. This question had been carefully considered by commitee with which he had been connected. Their discussions extended over nine months. Besides sub-committee meetings to elaborate details, they held sixty sittings and produced a unanimous report. However, beyond the references made in Parliament by the First Lord of the Admiralty, it had not yet been possible to make public the recommendations which had been made. Nevertheless, he had good reason to hope that effect would soon be given to the committee's recommendations.

At a great public meeting in Berlin held under the auspices of the Democratic Union a resolution has been adopted, denouncing in the strongest terms the methods by which the police attempted to restore order in the Moabit quarter, and expressing sympathy with the German and foreign journalists who had been mishandled by the police while in the exercise of their profession. The resolution also registered a decided protest against the dictum of the Police President to the effect that a journalist who endeavours to ascertain the nature of encounters between the police and the public is guilty of an offence against the law.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 24th October.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1910-11	£15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1910 to 22nd October 1910, by Council Bills ...*	£12,176,389
Balance to be remitted from 23rd October 1910 to 31st March 1911...	£ 3,323,611

* Of this sum £1,745,000 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

The Shaik of Mohammerah is gazetted an Honorary Knight Commander of the Indian Empire.

THE LABOUR QUESTION.

The Osborne Judgment.

An ultimatum to the Government on the subject of the Osborne judgment was uttered by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Labour M. P. for Leicester in speech at Croydon on Oct 10.

"The only question before the country at the present moment, he said, "is : What are the Government going to do to remedy the injustice to the trade unions by the Osborne judgment? If the Government are under any mis-apprehension on the question that misapprehension will be removed within twenty-four hours of the reassembling of Parliament on Nov. 15. We must insist on the immediate reversal of the judgment."

So far as the Labour Party and the majority of the trade union electors in this country were concerned, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said that was the overwhelming and overshadowing question. Unless they had a broad and easy way paved up to the House of Commons upon which workingmen candidates could walk, and unless their maintenance in the House of Commons was made sure and certain, it would make no difference to them whether they were governed by the House of Lords and the House of Commons or by the House of Commons only. The question of supreme consequence to them in the reconstruction of the constitutional machinery of this country was: Is there to be a place—broad, ample, and secure—provided in the Constitution for Labour representation? Nothing else was of the least significance.

In consequence of the Osborne judgment the Labour Party is raising a special fund for carrying on its political work in the immediate future. Individual trade unionists have so far contributed £500 and an appeal, which is stated to have met with a satisfactory response, has also been made to the general public.

THE SHIPYARD LOCK-OUT.

The executive board of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the representative committee of the Boiler-makers' Society met at the Station Hotel, York, on Oct. 11 with a view to bringing the lock-out of the boilermakers at the federated shipyard to an end. The men met overnight to discuss the alternative proposals which they were prepared to lay before the meeting as a basis of settlement ; and it was felt that they afforded a reasonable ground for a settlement. On assembling in the morning both sides held meetings with closed doors, and later on the men's alternative proposals were submitted to the masters. On resuming after the luncheon interval it was stated that there was only one point in dispute, but on that point neither side was prepared to give way. Later in the afternoon, however, there was a conference between three members of each side, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Saxton White, and Mr. J. H. Boolds representing the Federation, and Messrs. Hill, Rowe, and Keeley the men. The meeting lasted for a long time, and at four o'clock the men resumed their separate conference. After two hours' deliberation the men joined the employers and a brief discussion ensued, and then the conference broke up. Messrs. Biggart and Mothersole, on behalf of the Employer's Federation, and Messrs. Rowe and Lindsay, on behalf of the men, then announced that a settlement had been arrived at, and that it would be unanimously recommended to the members of the Boilermakers' Society for their acceptance. The terms of the settlement were not communicated, as the society preferred that their members should receive them officially. It is understood that a compromise has been arrived at on the points at issue, and that as soon as the ballot of the men has been taken on the terms proposed the shipyards will be reopened. The men's representatives subsequently held a meeting to draft the terms to be placed before the branches. The news of the provisional agreement was received on Tyneside with great satisfaction.

THE SOUTH WALES COAL TRADE.

At a meeting of the Rhonda district of the Miners Federation, held at Porth on Oct 11, Mr. D. Watts Morgan, the agent, reported that all the men who had come out on the non-unionist question at the various collieries in the Rhondda Valley had now returned to work. The workmen at Messrs. D. Davis and Sons' pits, where a stoppage had been brought about through a dispute between the management and the enginemen and stokers, had also resumed work. Mr. Morgan said that with regard to the Ocean Collieries, and also the Cambrian Colliery, efforts would now be made to effect a settlement, so as to enable a resumption of work at the former and, if possible, to prevent a stoppage at the latter. About 7,000 men are still on strike.

THE RAILWAYMEN'S CONGRESS.

The meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants was concluded on October 7 at Barry. It was decided to transfer the society's support from Ruskin College to the Central Labour College Resolutions were carried in favour of working agreements between all branches of organised labour and of reducing the number of organisations representing separate trades and industries.

RAILWAY SERVANTS AND CONCILIATION.

Mr. Williams, general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, speaking on Oct. 9 at a mass meeting of railwaymen at Cardiff, said that when the railway conciliation and arbitration scheme came up for re-consideration it would only be entertained by the society if its terms permitted of the men having the same rights in its operation as the companies claimed under the present scheme, and the society would claim for the men the right to their official representatives appearing on the boards, instead of men dependent for their position on the companies. On the principal of the rule of the majority he urged the reversal of the Osborne judgment, which, he said, united action could secure.

UNEMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE.

A conference of Labour organisations were opened on Oct. 7 in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, to discuss the abolition of destitution and unemployment. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M. P. presided at the morning session, and suggested various reforms in the Poor Law and its administration. Mr. G. N. Barnes, M. P., presided in the afternoon. After considerable discussion a resolution was carried calling on the Government to abolish the workhouse and break up the Poor Law, and to set on foot an energetic compaign for the prevention of destitution. At an evening meeting Mr G. Bernard Shaw was the principal speaker. The conference was resumed on Oct. 8 Mr. J. A. Hobson presided. A resolution declaring unemployment to be a chronic disease of society, and urging the adoption by the Government of various remedial measures, was discussed at some length, among the speakers being Mr. Sidney Webb and Mr. Bernard Shaw. The resolution was eventually carried by a large majority, and it was agreed that Mr. G. N. Barnes, M. P., Chairman of the Labour Party, should be asked to present it to the Prime Minister and to Mr. Balfour.

NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN WORKERS.

The conference of this union was opened at Lincoln on October 11. In the morning Lady Laura Ridding delivered the presidential address, in which she offered some criticisms of the present system of individual training. Among other subjects discussed were physical education, moral training, the relative place of literary and manual education, and the effect on the nation of elementary education. The conference was continued on October 12, when both the morning and afternoon sittings were given up to the annual meeting of the governing body. There was some discussion on the attitude of the executive with regard to the question of woman suffrage. The conference concluded yesterday.

THE GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR.

After a series of singularly unproductive sittings the Congress of the General Confederation of Labour at Paris came to an end on October 8. The committee was invited by resolution to promote the campaign against "militarism," and the Trade and Labour Unions were urged to open funds for the benefit of their members serving with the colours. It was recommended that a list of these members be drawn up, and that they be encouraged to attend the meetings at the Labour Exchanges. These suggestions were voted in addition to the usual appeal to the soldiers not to make use of their weapons against strikers, and the resolution in favour of a general revolutionary strike in the event of war.

A REGULATINN to provide for the control of Petroleum Mining in Upper Burma is gazetted.

The Secretary of State for India has been pleased to sanction the construction from Loan Funds of the Asola Mendha Tank scheme in the Brahmapuri Tahsil of the Chanda District, Central Provinces.

MIDDLEBURG-STEAM COAL AND COKE.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the members of the Middleburg Steam Coal and Coke Company, Limited, was held at Winchester House, London, Mr. Alan Cadell, C.S.I. (Chairman of the Company), presiding.

The Chairman said : Gentlemen, you will have been glad to see, in the report which has been circulated, a fresh record of steady and contineued progress. We have had a very satisfactory year's trading, and, looking at the progressive expansion of our profits during the last four years, you will, we hope, consider that our policy of equipping our colliery with every possible labour-saving appliance has been justified by results, and that the greatest credit is due to our representatives in South Africa, and especially to our general manager and his staff. Our profits have increased from £5,929 in 1907 to £19,750 for the last year, while the coal sales for the former year were 209,680 tons, and for last year 194,200 tons, so that, on an output of coal which is 7 1-2 per cent. less, we are making nearly 3 1-2 times the profit we were making four years ago. Of course, to some extent this result is attributable to the more regular output under the Association, but I do not think I shall exaggerate in attributing 6d. per ton of saving upon our costs to the efficient working of our new plant. And the comparison between the figures of the first year and the last under the Coal Owners' Association is no less convincing, for with nearly the same price of coal, but with an output increased by 25 per cent. we have nearly doubled our profits, thanks largely to a reduction of costs. Dealing in detail with the figures in the accounts, the debit side of our balance-sheet shows only trifling changes in the main items from last year. The old debentures, which had to be paid off on December 31 last, were redeemed at a premium had new debentures issued, the total debenture issue now being £15,195, as compared with £10,850 last year. These are dealt with in detail in the manager's report, but consist mainly of the mechanical coal cutters and air compressing plant electric lighting plant, and additional boiler power.

The whole result, after writing off about the same amount for depreciation as last year, is that our capital outlay stands at £166,484, as compared with £160,719, an increase of £5,765. We have paid out of profits some £1,200 of expenditure in getting rid of the short-date debenture issue, and this leaves us on the year with sufficient to give you a six per cent. dividend, to start a reserve fund with £2,500, and to increase our carry-forward by £1,686. As you can see, we might have paid a larger dividend, as we have fairly earned 10 per cent., and we hesitated for some time as to whether we should not pay 8 per cent.; but, as the new association is hardly yet in working order, we decided to maintain a strong position and to give you 6 per cent., with the fair certainty of a substantially better distribution.

Mr. A. T. Macer : I beg to second the resolution. There is very little I can add to the statement our Chairman has made, but there are, perhaps, one or two points of general interest I may refer to, and the first point I would like to make is as to the general prospects of the Transvaal coal trade, to which I alluded at some length at our last meeting. During the past year the power scheme inaugurated in the Transvaal came into working. The fear in the coal trade had been that during the early years of working the power scheme the demand for coal would be lessened, that with competition the price of coal might go to a very low figure indeed and that very few collieries would be working at a profit. I am very glad to say that the views I took have been borne out in results. I considered that a country with the possibilities and indeed, the certainties, of mineral wealth that the Transvaal possesses would progress so rapidly that coal would be increasingly in demand, notwithstanding the power scheme. The power schemes have steam-driven plants, and each plant means a considerable demand for coal. The figures with regard to the first six months of the current year from January 1 to June 30, when power schemes were in operation, are, I think, very reassuring.

With regard to our oil shale venture, a few remarks with regard to the prospects of oil shale in the Transvaal may perhaps be of interest. The consumption of the products of oil shale in the Transvaal is very great. Taking the import figures for the complete year, the import through the ports of South Africa show an aggregate demand for the products of oil shale of something like £1,500,000 sterling—that is, for such things as petrol, lubricating oils, lighting oils, candles, and things of that kind. An oil shale proposition equipped to deal with the product of 500 tons of shale per day would give products sufficient to supply 15 percent. of the total demand in South Africa. If oil shale could be obtained giving the same quantity of oil per ton of shale at the Scotch shale yields, it would show, at current prices that are being paid for these products, a return of 75 per cent. on the cost of erecting and equipping a refinery. The estimated cost of a fully-equipped refinery dealing with 500 tons a day is roughly £150,000, and it is estimated that on that outlay, with an output of 32 gallons of oil per ton of shale—which is about the Scotch average—a profit of £130,000 would be earned; so that you see there are very great possibilities for this shale venture. We are taking the property on lease for a long period of years, we are paying no premium, and we have the right to purchase freehold at any time during the period of the lease at a very low price per acre, while for a slightly increased price we can obtain the minerals —gold and other minerals—that lie under the shale. I may add that during the three months of the present year we have been making a profit of £2,000 a month, or £24,000 a year. Taking each year in the past, you will see we have increased the profit by about £5,000. In the current year we are pretty sure of increasing our profits by that amount, and to increase considerably the dividend we are giving you now. Some of our colleagues on the board were in favour of a larger dividend now; but some years ago we had great difficulty in raising capital, and we thought it would be better to err on the side of prudence and retain the money in hand. At the present time we can certainly say that the Middleburg Company is earning 10 per cent. on its share capital.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Formal resolutions were then passed declaring the dividend of 6 per cent. for the half-year, re-electing the retiring directors and auditors, and giving a vote of thanks, with a sum of 50 guineas each to the general manager and the other members of the committee on the other side.

CHINA'S AWAKENING.

Dr. G. E. Morrison, the Far Eastern traveller and Pekin correspondent, was the guest of the Authors' Club at Whitehall Court on Oct. 10, and initiated a discussion on "The Awakening of China." It was a curiously one-sided way, said Dr. Morrison, in which we judged of things in the Far East. In England people spoke of the Yellow peril, forgetting that in China there was an ever-present and much more vivid menace—the European peril. We constantly referred to the awakening of other countries ; but it was England, with its unwillingness to train up its sons to defend themselves, that was slumbering and snoring while preparations "to give us our lesson" were proceeding with terrible rapidity almost at our doors. In China there seemed to be material progress in many directions. There was a growth of wealth, and the extension of railway construction and of the postal and telegraphic services—the letter much the worst and the most costly in the world. The movement against the opium traffic had made astonishing progress, and was increasing in its vitality. Many blots, however, still existed, as evidenced by the maladministration of justice, the constant evasion of treaty obligations, the deplorable conditions of the prisons, and domestic slavery; all of which stood in the way of China's recognition as a reformed Power. He could see no diminution of England's prestige in China, although this country's recent policy in Manchuria is assisting in the closing of the territory to Chinese railway extension had caused distrust among many. It was only fair to say that the good name that Englishmen bore among the Chinese was due not only to the high character of the official class and of the business men, but also to the high character of the English missionaries. He believed that the policy followed by the British Government in its dealings with China had been at heart a good one.

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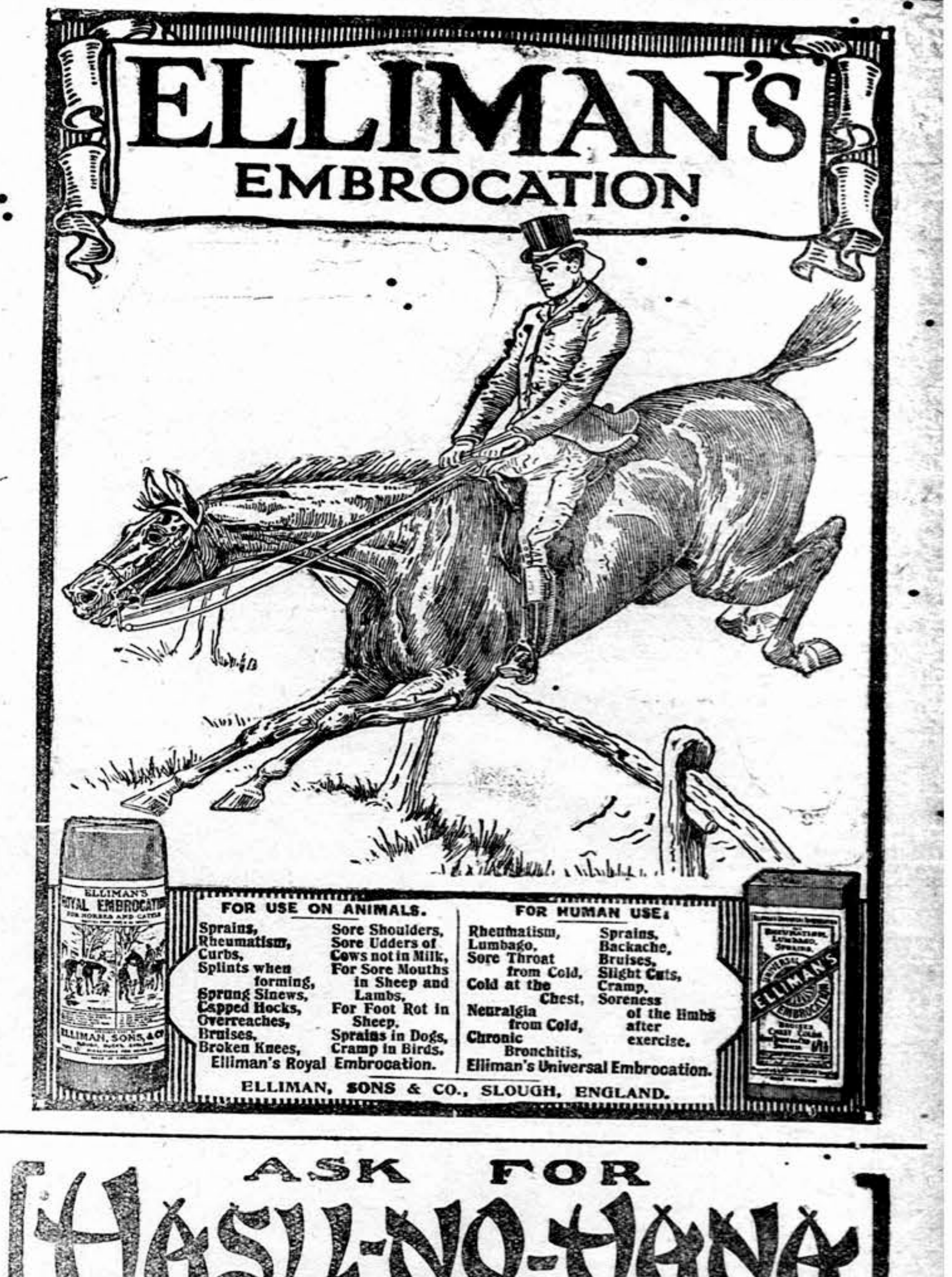

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The decision of the Advertising Manager will be final.

No correspondence can be entertained.

Last day for receiving replies, Dec. 31st, 1910.

Owing to the time that elapses before the official returns are issued, the result cannot be announced until April 3rd, 1911, on which day it will appear in the Bombay "Times of India," "Madras Mail," Calcutta "Englishman," Allahabad "Pioneer," and Lahore "Civil and Military Gazette."

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Christmas Number, 1910.

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THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER of the "Bombay Gazette" this year will surpass previous issues in attractiveness and interest.

Each succeeding issue has surpassed its predecessor in literary merit and in circulation, therefore the Proprietors have decided on offering a number this year which will eclipse all previous ones.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 29th October, 1910.

M. VAMBERY AND THE HUNGARIAN ACADEMY.

PROFESSOR VAMBERY's Jubilee which was celebrated a few days ago by the Hungarian Academy, as stated in our columns the other day, naturally recalls the early relations of that distinguished body with the well-known savant, and as the latter has himself taken us into his confidence in his own memoirs published some time ago, it would be particularly interesting on the present occasion briefly to set them forth. M. Vambery is very frank about the story of his early relations with the Academy which now takes delight in honouring him and makes no secret of the disgust that he felt at the treatment it accorded to him in his obscure days. The story only affords one more proof of the well-known adage that a prophet has no honour in his own country. The Academy had no doubt helped him to a certain extent, and his journey to Central Asia which proved the turning point in his fortunes, was undertaken under its auspices while one of his aims was to explore for the Academy the origin of his nation which it represented. When he returned, however, from this adventurous and perilous journey, the Academy received him with great indifference and coldness which were mortifying to an individual of his warm and sensitive temperament. When he went to a meeting of the Academy on his arrival there was the thinnest possible attendance, and no congratulations, except from one or two personal friends on his perilous adventures and his service to science and to his nation. Some members even went the length of doubting his sensational story of having visited the strange lands of Khiva and Bokhara altogether and he was very nearly in the position of an impostor. He bitterly asked himself: "Is this the reward for all I have gone through; all I have suffered? Is this the gratitude of a nation in quest of whose origin I have risked my life? This the appreciation of the Academy which I trust has been benefitted by my researches?" He was advised by Baron Eotoos, almost his only staunch personal friend then, to go at once to England, whose people, he was certain, would appreciate his achievements much better than his own countrymen. But M. Vambery was so poor that he had no money even for travelling expenses, and in vain he asked for the requisite few florins from his acquaintances even as a loan to be repaid fourfold.

The President of the Academy was at length persuaded by Baron Eotoos to advance him the few hundred florins from the library fund of the Society. But the humiliating condition was that he should deposit the invaluable Oriental MSS. that he had brought from the East with the Academy as a security. He had to submit to this condition though his mortification was intense. When he took the manuscript to the President he could not help giving vent to his feelings in the following bitter words: "So you do not believe me; you take me for a vagabond without any feeling of honour; you think that I take the money of the Academy and do not mean to pay it back—I who have been slaving and suffering for the good of the Academy as few have done before me, and want to see the Hungarian nation, hitherto almost unknown on the world's literary stage, recognised as a fellow labourer in the great harvest field of European culture! I, the fanatical enthusiast, have to give a guarantee for a paltry few florins!" M. Vambery is disposed to attribute all this to his Jewish birth which was looked down upon in Hungary as almost everywhere else. He admits that Hungarian culture and science stood in those days very low owing to Austrian despotism, and that this was probably the real cause of the indifference of the Academy to his merits. However when he went to London and was received in literary and scientific circles there with open arms and feted and feasted and lionised to his heart's content the Academy could not but honour him on his return. But even then the recognition was grudgingly given. As to his treatment by the Academy the disappointed Professor thus disburdens his soul: "Not in any period of my life when some public acknowledgment on the part of the Academy would have been such a help to one of my almost childish sensitiveness had I ever received the slightest token of appreciation of my labours. Twelve years after my return from Central Asia, I was elected ordinary member of the Academy and then only after several quite insignificent men had preceded me, and I simply could not be passed over any longer. Others of higher birth, but without any literary pretensions, were made honorary members or even placed on the directing staff. I could give many other proofs of their intentional neglect ignoring of my claims, but why should I weary the reader any longer with revelations of wounded vanity?" The Hungarian Academy, however, has now made brilliant amends for its past neglect, and we hope M. Vambery's wounded susceptibilities are quite healed.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS IN AMERICA.

DURING the discussion, which has been revived upon the payment of members of Parliament, reference is inevitably made to the practice which is followed in America, and as on more than one occasion, misapprehension has arisen as to what that practice actually is, it may not be amiss to describe it. Every member of Congress, whether he sits in the Senate or in the House of Representatives—there are altogether 490 members of the two Houses—receives an annual salary of 7,500dols. (£1,500). This payment is based not upon statute law merely, but upon the Constitution. The sixth section of its first article provides that "the Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States." In this the framers of the Constitution were not introducing a novel principle, for the members of the various Continental Congresses which met in the early days of American independence had received allowances from their State Legislatures. Originally the "compensation" was fixed at six dollars a day during the Sessions. It remained at this figure from 1789 to 1795, when it was raised to seven dollars. From 1796 to 1816 the six-dollar rate was restored. In 1816 an annual salary of 1,500dols. was substituted for the per-diem allowance, but the new arrangement lasted for one year only, and from 1817 to 1856 Congressmen were paid eight dollars a day. In the latter year the experiment of an annual salary was again tried with the result that it became a permanent custom, though the actual sum allotted has varied from time to time. It began at 3,000dols. (£600) a year, which was raised in 1866 to 5,000 dols. (£1,000), and in 1907 to 7,500dols. (£1,500). The normal salary of Senators and Representatives is practically increased to a considerable amount by certain other financial privileges. Prominent among these is "mileage." The first Congress enacted that, in addition to his per-diem "compensation," each member should receive an allowance at the rate of 30 cents (1s. 3d.) a mile to pay the cost of travel "by the most usual route from his place of residence to the seat of Congress" and home again. The rate was raised later to 35 cents, then went back to 30 cents, and stood from 1818 to 1866 at 40 cents (1s. 8d.). In 1866 the present rate of 20 cents (10d.) a mile was adopted. The original rate was based on the coach fares of the period. To-day even the reduced rate of 20 cents is far more than is actually required to pay the expenses of a Congressman for comfortable travel by rail. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that the system of payments in America has not been free from those abuses, which have been one of the chief objections to its introduction in England. There was one instance of a Congress, who raised the salaries of the legislators and made the rise retrospective for the period since when the Congress was elected. This meant a windfall of £1,000 to every member. In past years, too, many members have drawn substantial allowances for mileage whilst the same time using free passes granted by the railways. This practice, however, seems to be on the decline. Another payment which frequently becomes but an addition to the salary or often goes to a son or daughter is that of £25 a month for clerical assistance. In spite of its obvious disadvantages, however, the principle of payment to members is practically universal in the States and is even extended to the Town Councils.

LADY MINTO'S NURSING ASSOCIATION.

A REPORT by the Chief Lady Superintendent of the Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association has just been issued, and shows that the Association has maintained its rate of progress recently. An important development has been that at last and after some delay the Bengal branch has been established. This came into existence on the 1st of April with the installation of four sisters under a senior sister and since that date the staff has been increased to its full complement of seven. The Home has been centrally located in Carnac Street, and since they commenced their duties the sisters have nursed 34 cases. The season, the report remarks, has been a healthy one in Calcutta, but in spite of the fact that the branch is new and not much known, it has been given a fair amount of work. It is also reported that the nursing staff of the whole society has been increased by five nurses, and the committee have at last succeeded in adjusting the financial arrangements of the Provincial and Central Committees. An important piece of work has been undertaken by the Home branch, through the instrumentality of Mrs. Grover, wife of General Grover. It is being arranged that ladies and children at home from India, who are related to subscribers, should be able to receive surgical and medical treatment in case of need at reasonable rates. There appears to be some uncertainty in India regarding the charges made in hospitals, homes and other medical institutions of a reserved character at home, and it is stated that existing charges are too high for the average purse. The Home branch is still at work on the subject and in future ladies who desire information of the kind should communicate with the Chief Lady Superintendent. The Society, one notes, has now seven branches in India, but so far none has been established for the Bombay Presidency although there is one in existence in Baluchistan.

UNIVERSAL RACES CONGRESS.

A CONGRESS of a unique character will be held in England in July next year. In this Congress all races of mankind are invited to take part. It will deal with the general relations subsisting between West and East. The papers, which are to be taken as read, will be published in volume form in English and French. Many of these papers are by authors of the highest distinction and of recognised authority on the subjects with which they deal. Among them may be mentioned: "Definition of Race," "Tribe and Nation," by Brajendranath Seal; "Religion as a consolidating and Separating Influence," by Prof. T. W. Rhys Davids; "Differences in Customs and Morals and their Resistance to Rapid Change," by Professerr Serg; "Inter-racial Marriage," by Dr. Deniker; "India," by the Hon. G. K. Gokhale, C. I. E; "The Jewish Race," by Israel Zangwill, etc. The vast improvement in rapidity and safety of transit between all parts of the face of the earth has brought the most remote races into comparatively close contact and the time appears to have arrived for attempting something in the nature of a parliament of mankind. No more suitable place for the meeting of this universal parliament could be found than the capital of the Empire which includes within its boundaries more races of men than any other Empire of the past or the present. A large number of the leaders of many nations has already become members of the Congress. The President-elect is Lord Weardale. The prospectus and any further information about the Universal Races Congress may be obtained by applying to the General Secretary, Mr. G. Spiller, 63, South Hill Park, Hampstead, London.

THE services of Mr. Stanley Ismay, I.C.S., as Chief Judge of Mysore, have been extended for a year as from 1st March next.

MR. F. C. HARRISON is about to resign the Indian Civil Service.

MR. HAYDARI, Accountant General, Nizam's State, will shortly revert to his service in British India.

AN estimate has been sanctioned for building a new institute at Jhind, Southern Panjab Railway.

THE P. and O. s. s. "Assaye," with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Monday.

MR. NELSON, C. S., from the Central Provinces, has been attached to the Finance Department of the Government of India, for a course of Financial training.

THE services of Mr. C. W. T. Green, Assistant Engineer, State Railways, are permanently placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Public Works Department, for appointment to the Bengal Public Works Department.

THE Governor of Hong Kong has opened the British section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway.

SIR FRANCIS HOPWOOD, Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and Lady Hopwood have received numerous royal and other messages of sympathy on the death of their daughter, Miss Ruth Hopwood. Miss Hopwood, who had been suffering from typhoid for some time, died at Swanage, Dorset.

SPEAKING at a Liberal and Labour Federation meeting at Wellington Sir Joseph Ward, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, said that the revenue for the half-year ending September 30 was £4,172,794, an increase of £374,556 over that for the corresponding period of last year. The principal increases were in Customs, £143,000; stamps, £116,000; railways, £91,000; Territorial receipts, £15,000, and Posts and Telegraphs, £11,000. Sir Joseph expressed great satisfaction with the financial position of the Dominion.

A GREAT addition to the floating defences of Harwich and the British naval force in the North Sea is to be made shortly by stationing the Devonport flotilla of destroyers permanently at that base. In preparation for the transfer of the flotilla from the south to the east coast forty additional moorings are to be laid down at Harwich, bringing the total for ships of war at Harwich up to a hundred. The laying of the moorings will take about three months so that the Devonport flotilla will not be expected until January, 1911.

STIMULATED by rewards of dols. 100,000 (Rs. 3,00,000) hundreds of police and private detectives are searching for the authors of the dynamite outrage at the offices of the "Los Angeles Times." Seventeen suspects have been placed in gaol. The clue is the finding of an abandoned launch in a marsh near Oakland by the police. It is thought that this launch was used to convey the explosive used by the dynamiters to Los Angeles. It is believed that the arrest of the men who, hired the launch Past Me, which answers to the description of that found, will lead to the discovery of those responsible for the explosion.

FURTHER details are now made known concerning the special racing aeroplane that is intended to skim through the air easily at the rate of a mile a minute, which is being constructed at the Wright factory. Mr. Orville Wright admits that he expects the new racer to make at least fifty-five or sixty miles an hour, but from statements formerly made by one of the brothers it would not be surprising should the new machine make seventy or even eighty miles an hour. One of the airmen has said that eighty miles was possible with a specially constructed machine. Work has just begun on the racer, and both the brothers are giving it special attention. It will be similar to the regular flyer, so far as the model is concerned, and the same motor will be used. The difference will be in size and weight. It will be much smaller in dimensions than the regular machine, and the lightest possible material that is safe is being used in the construction. It will carry only one man, and he will be one of the lightest of the [illegible]

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

"End of the Truce." We have seen these words so often as a headline in the Press that the public are bewildered by the fact that the Veto Conference is still in existence and so far as we can tell is not on the point of dissolution. Indeed, one of the rumours now in circulation is to the effect that it may actually go on sitting for another year! The idea is that the secret conclave is now grappling with the problem known as Home Rule all round. There are indications that such a solution of the Irish difficulty, though apparently it would satisfy Mr. Redmond and his friends, would not be acceptable to the whole of Mr. Balfour's followers; but whether we like or not, it is impossible to deny that except in the North of Ireland the aspirations of the Nationalists have lost the tenor they once had for the bulk of the British people. If—perhaps, a very big if—the Conference can agree upon a plan that will commend itself both to the Nationalists, and at the same time safeguard the interests of the Kingdom as a whole as well as those of the Empire, the hour is propitious. But I cannot believe that the Conference will continue its labours for another twelve-month. It may conceivably be prolonged until early in the year or probably until after the Imperial Conference, but not I should say to a more remote period. The curious thing is, that although the two Whips, first Sir A. Acland-Hood and now the Master of Elibank have issued calls to arms to their respective packs there is little or no response, and if the truce is at an end it is a curious sort of ending. Perhaps the letter addressed by the Chief Conservative Whip to his friends and the letter indited by the Chief Liberal Whip to his friends are not to be taken too seriously and may only be intended to keep them quiet. Against this theory may be set the action of the Conservatives in deciding to oppose Mr. Simon, who on being created Solicitor General, is obliged under the musty old Statue of Queen Anne to seek re-election. When Sir Rufus Isaacs was appointed a law officer of the Crown he was re-elected for Reading without opposition, and to an outsider there seems every reason why Mr. Simon should be treated on the same generous manner. At first sight it does seem as if the decision to have a fight in the Walthamstow division supports the notion that serious hostilities have been resumed, but upon further consideration it may mean the reverse. Although the active Unionist politicians who are responsible for what is known as the Reveille movement have made it up with the leaders of their party, there is another section, not altogether negligible, who are still clamouring for a fighting programme, and the candidature of Mr. Johnson, the Solicitor-General's opponent, may be merely a concession to these ardent spirits.

THE NEW INDIAN BUREAU.

Mr. Arnold and his assistant Mr. Putnam are two of the busiest men in London at the present time. In ordinary circumstances the position of Educational Adviser to Indian students is not likely to be exactly a sinecure and it is anything but that just now. The fact is Indian students are arriving in this country in unprecedented numbers and as many of them like sensible fellows go straight to 21, Cromwell Road, one can imagine how full of work the new bureau must be. What is bringing the students to England in such largely increased numbers? I have heard that the principal reason is the desire of the newcomers to join one of the Inns of Court before the revised regulations as to natives of India come into force. It is said that the greater number of the new arrivals hail from the Punjab. I do not know whether this is so or not, but I hear that of the forty or more Indian gentlemen elected as Associate Members of the National Indian Association at a meeting of the Committee on Wednesday, a large majority are Punjabis. It may possibly be that the important changes in the regulations of the Inns of Court may have been made known more extensively in the Northern Province than in other parts of India. The splendid premises taken by the Secretary of State for the use of the Indian students are being largely frequented, and when I have looked in those present seem to have been well satisfied with their surroundings, and they ought to be, for they are better housed than the members of some good London Clubs I could mention. The house is very large and all the rooms are lofty and well-proportioned. I was puzzled to account for the existence of so capacious a concert room in a private residence until I heard that the house was erected for himself by the gentleman who might be called the Haussmann of South Kensington. He could afford to gratify his tastes.

SIR THOMAS ROE—INTERESTING CEREMONY.

I had the pleasure of assisting at the tribute paid to the memory of that great but almost forgotten Englishman of Stuart days, Sir Thomas Roe, at Leyton on Saturday. Leyton, the birth place of Roe, is an Eastern Suburb of the Metropolis. When Roe was a boy City Magnates had "country" residences there. At present the vast population consists entirely of toilers, who occupy its miles and miles of more or less mean streets, and who travel in their thousands to and from London every day by the Great Eastern Railway. But Leyton, if it has now no merchant princes amongst its inhabitants, is fortunate in the possession of a remarkably active Ratepayers Association whose multifarious objects include the placing of memorial tablets on buildings associated with local celebrities. Unfortunately the house in which Roe, perhaps, the greatest of its worthies, first saw the light more than three centuries ago, has long since disappeared and even the spot on which it stood is unknown. As, therefore, his name obviously could not be perpetuated by means of a tablet, it was decided, with the permission of the Urban Council, to place in the local Public Library a copy of the fine portrait painted by the Dutch artist M. I. Van Merevelat, now in the National Portrait Gallery and bearing by the way a somewhat noteworthy inscription :—

"TE COLVI VIRTVS VT REM, SED NOMEN INANE ES."

The unveiling ceremony was performed by Sir George Birdwood in the presence of many Leytonians and a few visitors from town. In the unavoidable absence of the Chairman of the Urban Council, one of the Councillors presided, and after making a few appropriate remarks he asked Mr. William Foster, Registrar and Superintendent of Records, India Office, to give an account of the life and character of Sir Thomas Roe. It would be a pity to spoil Mr. Foster's lucid and illuminating address by attempting to summarise it. On such a theme, said the speaker, [illegible] confine myself to the merest sketch of his long and varied career. Of Roe's early life very little is known. He was born in this neighbourhood in 1580 or 1581, and was the son of Robert Roe, whose father (Sir Thomas Roe) had been Lord Mayor of London in 1568. While still only 12 years of age, Roe who had already lost his father, was entered at Magdalen College, Oxford, and four years later he became a student at the Middle Temple. His mother had married again this time into the Berkeley family; and it was probably by the influence of his new relatives that he obtained a position at Court, as Esquire of the Body to Queen Elizabeth. When, after Her Majesty's death, King James came down from Scotland to rule at Whitehall, Roe seems to have found favour in the eyes of the new sovereign who knighted him in March 1605. The young courtier formed close friendship with two members of the royal family. One of these was the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of Bohemia, whose constant counseller he remained all the rest of his life. The other was James' eldest son Henry, whose early death a few years later changed the course of English history by opening up the throne to his brother Charles. Under the auspices of Prince Henry, Roe made an adventurous voyage of discovery to South America in the course of which he penetrated 300 miles up the little-known river of the Amazon. About a year after Roe's return, Prince Henry died; while a few months latter the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth took away his other patron. He now determined to enter public life; and in the so-called 'Addled Parliament' of 1614, he sat as member for Tamworth. About the same time he contracted a secret marriage with Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Cave, of Stanford, in Northamptonshire, and widow of Sir George Beeston. Roe appears to have been now in a position of some financial embrassment; and this, together with the hope of distinguishing himself in a diplomatic capacity, led him to accept an offer from the East India Company to go as English Ambassador of the great Mogul, the monarch who then ruled over the whole of the northern part of India. The position was rather a peculiar one, to our modern notions, for while the ambassador was fully accredited as the representative of King James, he was paid by the Company, and the main object of his mission was to obtain commercial privileges for his employers. Roe reached the Mogul Court at the end of 1615, and remained in India for over three years longer. Of this eventful episode it must suffice to say that while his negotiations did not effect all that was hoped, he rendered services of the highest importance, and raised to a high pitch the prestige of England in the East. In Biblical language his chaplain, Terry compares Roe's influence in India to that of 'Joseph at the Court of Pharoah, for whose sake all his nation there seemed to fare the better.' Roe returned to England in 1619, and two years later he was sent on a similar mission to another Mohammedan Power, namely, to Turkey. There, in spite of his appeals for release, his term of office was prolonged until the spring of 1628. One result of his stay at Constantinople was the presentation to the English King by Roe's friend, the Greek Patriarch, of the celebrated Greek manuscript of the Scriptures, known as the "Codex Alexandrinus," which is now in the British Museum. Oxford also benefited by the collections of coins and manuscripts made by the ambassador while in the East. Roe's next employment was in the negotiations of a truce between Sweden and Poland; and not only was he successful in this but he also persuaded the King of the former country, the celebrated Gustavus Adolphus, to take upon himself the championship of the Protestant faith in the war which was then desolating Germany. Before returning to England, Roe concluded a dispute with the city of Danzig and also made a treaty with Denmark, the negotiations for which had in other hands been dragging on for a long time. The acquaintance Roe had gained at first hand with foreign affairs led his friends to put him forward for the post of Secretary of State on the death of Lord Dorchester, in 1632; but unhappily King Charles wanted a subservient clerk rather than an independent counsellor, and so the appointment was given to Laud's friend, Windebank. Bitterly disappointed, and seeing no prospect of further usefulness, Roe withdrew for a time into the country and lived in retirement. In 1637 a tardy recognition of his services was made by his appointment as Chancellor of the Order of the Garter. A year later he was awarded a pension; though, in the then embarrassed state of the royal treasury such a gift was of doubtful advantage, and indeed we know that Roe suffered much from his inability to obtain from the public purse money that was due to him. In 1638 he was despatched to represent England at the long drawn out negotiations for the conclusion of peace between the Catholic and Protestant Powers on the Continent. On his return he was sworn a member of the Privy Council and entered the Parliament of 164[illegible] as member for Oxford. There he spoke with much authority on matters concerning foreign policy, trade, and coinage, but on the great question which was beginning to dominate all others—that of relations between King Charles and his subjects—he felt compelled to maintain a neutral attitude. There can be little doubt that he sympathised with the general opposition to the unconstitutional methods adopted by the King; but his personal attachment to the royal family and his reverence for the throne prevented him from siding with the popular party, and it must have been with some relief that he found himself, just before the execution of Strafford, called away again to take part in fresh negotiations in Germany. In the Civil War which broke out soon after, Roe of course took no part. He was now old and in broken health, and he was no doubt glad to retire to his manor of Woodford, which he had bought in 1640. In that year we hear of him as being again at Leyton in a little house which he had hired, apparently because there was sickness around his Woodford house. He died at Woodford in November, 1644, and was buried privately in the parish church. No monument was raised over his remains, nor is the exact site of his grave now discoverable. In point of fact as far as I am aware, the memorial we are unveiling to-day, is the first enduring tribute that has been paid to his great services; and Leyton, I think, is to be congratulated on its public-spirited action in the matter. Brief and inadequate as this sketch has been, it will perhaps give some idea of the importance of the services rendered by Sir Thomas Roe, not only to his own country but also to Christendom in general. Upon his extraordinary ability, his diplomatic sagacity, his power of inspiring respect and confidence in all he met, it is unnecessary to dwell. 'Wise, experienced, penetrating, and knowing," says Carte, the historian, he was never to be surprised or deceived; and though no minister ever had greater difficulties to struggle with or was employed by a court that had less power to support him, yet he supported all his employments with dignity and came out of them with reputation and honour.' These powers, despite Constitutional ill-health that clouded all his life, were placed unreservedly at the service of King and country. Roe's unselfish patriotism is, indeed, a most striking feature of his

GERMANY'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

CONSTRUCTION DELAYED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Great interest has been excited by the statement of the naval correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* that owing to the Admiralty's adoption of the 13·5 in. gun for the eleven latest Dreadnoughts, German designs must be reconsidered, consequently causing delay in the German programme. The extent of the retardation is uncertain, but the correspondent says it must inevitably be considerable.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE.

"Pacificatus."

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The *Daily News* says it has the highest authority for stating that letters of 'Pacificus' in the *Times*, are wholly unauthorised and irresponsible. There is no question of referring the constitutional crisis to representative convention. The progress of the cause of Federalism, the journal says, does not mean that the problem of veto has become obscured. The latter remains the central point of the Government position; Imperial Federation is only remote potentiality.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Allowed to Land at Durban.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Durban telegrams state that the nineteen Indians who were not allowed to land at Cape Town have returned to Durban where they have been allowed to land on visiting passes after signing an application stating that they had destroyed their certificates obtained under the Transvaal Act and desired fresh certificates.

BRICK COMBINE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

State Manufacture Proposed.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Reuter telegraphs from Sydney that the Minister of Works proposes to establish state brick-works to supply Government works. He says the question of selling to the public depends on the brick combine reducing prices.

THE TURKISH LOAN.

Negotiations with a German Syndicate.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

M. Huguenin, of the Anatolian and Baghdad Railways, acting in Constantinople on behalf of a German syndicate, is negotiating a Turkish loan.

MOSQUE FOR LONDON.

Subscriptions Being Raised.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Subscriptions are being received for the establishment of a Mosque in London, where there is a growing need for one owing to the increasing numbers of Oriental students and visitors. There will also be a library and lecture room for the discussion of all subjects except politics.

ITALIAN AVIATOR KILLED.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Reuter wires from Rome that an aviator, Lieutenant Sagliatte, while planing, lost his balance and was killed.

KING OF ITALY AT CHOLERA HOSPITAL.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Reuter wires from Naples that King Victor Emmanuel to-day visited a cholera hospital and conversed with the patients.

THE JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The Duke of Norfolk, last evening, presided at a banquet to celebrate the success of the Japan-British Exhibition, Lord Kitchener was present.

Replying to congratulations expressed by the Duke of Norfolk, the Prince Kato dwelt on Japan's aim, to prove by Exhibition that she was industrial and peace-loving, and not merely warlike.

Letters of congratulation were read from Count Fushimi, Prince Arthur of Connaught and Count Oura.

BY-ELECTION AT SOUTH SHIELDS.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The following is the result of South Shields bye-election to replace Mr. Robson on appointment as Lord of Appeal :—

Russel Rea, Liberal, 7,929.

Vaughan Williams, Unionist, 4,910.

The Election was a straight fight between Tariff Reform and the Land Question.

THE NEW VICEROY.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Sir E. Grey, last evening, presided at a [illegible] farewell banquet to Lord Hardinge at

THE SAVARKAR CASE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 27.

A protocol has been signed by Sir Edward Grey and M. Cambon, and the Savarkar Arbitration Court will meet at the Hague on February 15th.

GRECIAN AFFAIRS.

A Political Boycott.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

A curious situation prevails in Greece where a sort of political strike has arisen. All opposition parties, asserting that M. Venizelos is over-riding the Chamber, have resolved to put forward no candidates in the forthcoming general elections.

The anti-Greek boycott in Turkey is showing signs of diminution, at least in Constantinople.

KING AND QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

Visited by King George.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Their Majesties paid a visit to Wood Norton to-day.

THE SITUATION IN LISBON.

Conflicting Reports.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Reuter telegraphs from Lisbon that reports of arrests and of a Military plot are officially denied. It is declared that the loyalty of the army and the navy are unquestioned.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS ON THE NILGIRIS.

Landslips on Railway Line.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, Oct. 28.

Coonoor telegraphed under yesterday's date that owing to heavy rain last night serious landslips occurred on the Nilgiri Railway line between the Hill Grove and Runnymede preventing through traffic. The morning train that left for Mettupalaiyam could not proceed. The train from Bombay has not arrived yet. Passengers will be transhipped. Considerable damage has been done to roads. The sky is overcast with clouds.

The train conveying the passengers from Bombay and Madras arrived at the station at 4-30 p.m. Railway officials interviewed informed a correspondent that the large quantity of rainfall last night at the Hill Grove was 7 inches 6 1-2 cents.

The railway three miles in length between Adderley and Hill Grove was washed away. This has been since restored between Hill Grove and Runnymede. Serious landslips have occurred.

Mr. Hodson, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Mr. Brown, Loco. Foreman, and D. Carroll, Railway Medical Officer, were all present at the place of transhipment and rendered valuable service. They carried a number of native children in their own hands on the ghat roads. Mr. Page, Permanent Way Inspector, with a large gang of coolies is at work in clearing landslips on the Railway line.

THE CHINA OPIUM TRADE.

Negotiations at Peking.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

Negotiations regarding the future opium trade are proceeding at Peking and it is understood that Mr. Max Meuller is preparing a note on the line suggested by the Government of India in their despatch dated 15th October, which he will present to the Peking authorities. Sir Alexander Hosie is inquiring into poppy cultivation in China and as a counter-move the Chinese Government has requested the Government of India to permit one of their officers to superintendent the packing and despatch of chests from Calcutta.

PURE FOOD SUPPLY IN BURMA.

Draft Bill Discussed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 28.

The Rangoon Municipality has been addressed a communication by the Burma Government forwarding a copy of the draft Bill to make better provision for the sale of food and drugs in a pure state in Burma and enquiring whether if the Bill be introduced and passed, the Committee would be prepared to appoint a trained Analyst and staff and to provide them with a properly equipped laboratory for purposes of enabling the Act to be applied to the Municipality of Rangoon and, if so, what qualifications the Municipal Committee considered will be required from such an Analyst and what the estimated cost would be.

The Committee decided to ask Government to subsidise Government men on a salary of Rs. 300 to Rs. 400. If that proved successful, then they could have a whole time Analyst on a salary of Rs. 600 to 700 and half fees received from private persons who wished to have articles analysed. The cost of initial equipment of a laboratary will be Rs. 5,000.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE'S VISIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 28.

The Mysore Forest Department is actively arranging the elephant Kheddah operations on a large scale in the Kakenkote Reserves (48 miles from Mysore city) for the delectation of the Crown Prince of Germany during his tour of India.

REPORTED TRIPLE MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 28.

A correspondent reports a case of triple murder at the village of Perwala, District Jhang, by a young Mahomedan who is alleged to have killed with a spade during the night his own wife as well his Pir or religious teacher and his wife in whose house he was living. The accused has since absconded and the

THE NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Press Opinions.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The *Times*, commenting on the appointment of Mr. Ali Imam, says there is every reason to believe that he will make an admirable successor to Mr. Sinha. The appointment makes it reasonably certain that Hindus and Mahomedans will be alternately represented on the Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

Mr. Ali Imam's appointment to succeed Mr. Sinha as Legal Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council is well received here. It has been recognised all along that the appointment of a Mahomedan was probable in order to keep the balance, as the last occupant of this high post belonged to the Hindu community, and Mr. Ali Imam, in spite of his youth, has already proved himself a man of ability and sound judgment who will represent not only his own personal views, but also those of the important community to which he belongs. His advocacy of the claims of mixed electorates under the Reform Scheme, in connection with which he paid a visit to England last year, is looked upon as a guarantee that his attitude in regard to the views of other communities will also be sympathetic and comprehensive.

The *Pioneer* comments on Mr. Ali Imam's appointment as follows:—"We may well entertain some doubt whether the high honour that has just been paid to Mr. Ali Imam will entirely be regarded as the highest possible honour that could be paid to the Mahomedan community. It is quite certain that his appointment represents strenuous and well meant effort to satisfy Mahomedan claims. When we come to consider the 'grounds of efficiency' on which, according to Lord Minto, all appointments to Council should be made, we have the undoubted fact that Mr. Ali Imam has had considerable experience in the practice of Criminal Law. Whether that will help him to become a thoroughly efficient Legal Member is a matter on which opinions perhaps may differ."

LAHORE, Oct. 28.

Commenting on Mr. Ali Imam's appointment as Law Member, the *C. M. Gazette* says that Mr. Ali Imam is an eloquent speaker and a man of very attractive personality. The appointment of an able Mahomedan will doubtless be gratifying to the Moslem community though they may not share all his views on political questions.

The *Tribune* says : "The announcement will create no surprise as it has been known for some time that the claims of Mr. Ali Imam were strongly supported by Mr. S. P. Sinha himself and the Viceroy also recommended him. Mr. Ali Imam is an able man and a fortunate one and we congratulate him sincerely on his appointment."

MADRAS, Oct. 28.

The *Madras Mail* :—It must be frankly said that Mr. Ali Imam's qualifications for a place on the Viceroy's Council are not such as to mark him out as the one man for the Legal Membership. He is comparatively young and though he has achieved very considerable success as a lawyer it is only of late years that he has become known as a public man outside Behar. However his legal ability is not in doubt and he has given proofs of insight and moderation in his political utterances. His speech at the Amritsar Session of the All India Moslem League was really a remarkable contribution to the discussion of the special problems of his community and of the relations of Mahomedans to Hindus in political life. With the more conservative Mahomedans he is not very popular, for in the discussion of the Reforms he declared in favour of representation partly by mixed electorates. On the other hand he enjoys the cordial regard of moderate Mahomedan leaders and the esteem of a very large number of moderate Hindu publicists."

RANGOON, Oct. 28.

Hajee Mahomed Esoof Bhymiah, President, Anjuman-Islamia, Rangoon, has sent a telegram to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, acknowledging gratefulness for the privilege granted them in appointing Syed Ali Imam to the Legal Membership of the Viceroy's Council. A telegram was also sent to Mr. Ali Imam offering heartfelt congratulations on his appointment.

The *Rangoon Gazette* says:—"Sayed Ali Imam's qualifications for the high office, it must be confessed, are at present unknown, but so were Mr. Sinha's, and there is abundant testimony that the latter has been a most successful member of Government. Mr. Ali Imam may, of course, prove equally successful although he cannot be said to possess Mr. Sinha's advantage of never having actively concerned himself with politics. We should only point out that Mr. Ali Imam's published views, whether right or wrong, are besides the question, though they have been somewhat too pronounced to give him the mental detachment essential in one occupying so responsible a position as of Legal Member."

ALLEGED MURDER BY A WOMAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 28.

News has come from Myitking to-day of the murder of a Goorkha Military policeman and of the arrest of a Goorkha woman in connection with the crime.

THE NEW PRESS ACT.

Reappearance of "Musafir."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 28.

The "Musafir" of Agra, which stopped for failure to furnish security under the new Press Act, has announced that it will re-appear from Diwali.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

Major R. B. B. Howe, 83rd Infantry, is permitted to retire from 8th December.

Lieutenant Hughes, 12th Cavalry, is placed on the permanent half pay list from 15th October.

An exchange has been approved between Captain J. A. D. Bell, 96th Berar Infantry and Captain C. E. H. Wintle, Army Service Corps. Captain Wintle is posted to the 96th Infantry.

Lieutenant Elles, 30th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Karachi, is transferred to the 66th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Agra.

Captain Gout, 94th Infantry, is appointed to the Burma Military Police.

Major General Mullaly on return from leave resumed command of the Peshawar Brigade on 25th October.

TRAVANCORE MAHARAJA.

His Power of Enacting Laws.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 28.

An interesting question of law regarding the powers of the Maharajah enacting laws and regulations has just been disposed of by the Travancore High Court. Mr. Gilmore who was Medical Storekeeper, was dismissed by the Travancore Government for irregularities and other defects in his work. He sued the Travancore Government for Rs. 84,000 odd as damages for wrongful dismissal. His argument was that according to the terms of contract his dismissal was unjust. Mr. Gilmore claimed damages and requested his case being taken on 'in forma pauperis." The District Judge granted the request. Government applied to the High Court on its revision side to set aside the District Judge's order. The High Court, consisting of Messrs. Sankara Menon and Ramchandra Rao, have set aside the order of the Lower Court, several questions of law having been argued. Mr. Gilmore having been dismissed on the strength rules passed by the Maharajah the question regarding the powers of the Maharajah to enact laws and regulations came for consideration in the High Court. The following is extracted from the judgment of the High Court :—

"These rules were not passed by the Legislative Council under any statute empowering Government to frame rules or bye-laws for the purpose of carrying out the object of legislative statute, for rules or bye-laws so framed, must, if within the escope of such powers according to the general canon of interpretation, be regarding as part of the enactment. A Council for the making of laws and regulations was established in Travancore in Kollam 1063 by Regulation 2 of 1063. This was amended by Regulation 5 of 1073. Under these regulations it is clear that generally no laws or regulation can have force unless and until they are passed by the Council and assented to by the Sovereign. In cases of emergency, section ten of the old and section fifteen of the new Regulation provided that it shall be lawful for the Dewan to submit a measure to His Highness when the Dewan thinks that immediate legislation was necessary and if His Highness assents that Regulation will have equal force with those passed by the Council in the ordinary course, but only for a space of six months. Thus the powers of the Sovereign have been restricted by statutory enactment in passing acts and regulations."

This judgment is significant in the light of the recent deportation proclamation by the Maharajah.

ADABARI ARMS ACT CASE.

Accused Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, Oct. 28.

The Sessions Judge to-day delivered judgment in the Adabari Arms Act Case in which Deputy Magistrare Rai Suresh Chandra Singha Bahadur convicted Abani Mohan Ganguli alias Langualia and Birajmohon Ganguli alias Tunia under section 19 (F) (a) of the Arms Act and the former accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and the latter to two years' rigorous imprisonment in connection with the discovery of three revolvers, some cartridges and bullets and strong sulphuric and nitric acid in Pals Garden in Adabari. Counsel, Mr. P. K. Bosu, appeared with pleader Srish Chandra Chatterji for the appellants.

The Sessions Judge has disbelieved the evidence and acquitted both the accused. It may be noted that the accused Abani is undergoing trial in the Conspiracy case.

The case was originally tried by the Additional Magistrate Ganga-Charan Chatterji who convicted Abani and another accused Rajendra, and sentenced them to two and one and a half years' rigorous imprisonment respectively, including one month's solitary imprisonment. The case however on coming on retrial Rajendra was acquitted by Suresh Babu and the appellants named were convicted as above.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

Request for Trial by Special Tribunal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, Oct. 28.

An application filed to-day before the Additional Magistrate of the station that the accused in the Conspiracy case desire to send a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor and the Viceroy for having the case tried by a Special Tribunal at the High Court instead of being committed to the Sessions Court, that the accused tried several presses here for getting their memorials printed, but all presses refused to print them for fear of incurring the displeasure of Government. The pleader solicited the opinion of the Magistrate to the effect that there is no reason for any press to apprehend any fear of incurring Government's displeasure by any press for printing the said memorials. The Additional Magistrate has referred the matter to the District Magistrate who has not yet passed any order on the application.

SIHORE-PALITANA RAILWAY.

The Linking Completed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Oct. 28.

The linking of the Sihore-Palitana Railway will be completed this evening, the special train conveying Mr. Maconachie Agent to the Governor left Sihore yesterday for the rail head to go to Palitana. Mr. and Mrs. Tudor Owen, Administrator of Palitana joined the train at Vazaval together with Konvers, where a photograph was taken. Mr. Crowly, Executive Engineer who had accompanied, deserves great credit for having completed the work in a limited time although heavy rains and hills had impeded the progress.

Rain has terminated, not a cloud to be seen for a week past. The days are very hot, the mornings cool and pleasant.

KARACHI WHEAT EXPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 28.

During week ending 24th October four lakhs ninety-nine thousand sixty-six cwts. wheat was exported from the port of Karachi bringing the total exports of wheat since first January up to one crore forty-six lakhs three thousand two hundred twenty-two cwts. as against one crore twenty-two lakhs two thousand five hundred forty-seven cwts. during the corresponding period of 1909.

BURMA KHEDDAH CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 28.

The Kheddah Case against Mr. D. Clark and two others has been specially fixed for hearing for January 3 at the Chief Court Sessions.

WEEK-ENDS.

The pavement of Bombay, like "The flags of Piccadilly," has an undoubted charm, especially in the monsoon, when the drawbacks of suburban life are most manifest, but no sooner are the rains over, than a longing comes over many people to exchange the mixed odours, the clang of the tramcar, or the vulgar hoot of the motor car, for the wholesome sounds of seashore or jungle, the smell of dried grass and even an occasional whiff of wood smoke. The lucky ones depart for hill stations ; the others take refuge in "week ends," an elastic term that may mean anything from a day and a half to three. The "week end" for some means simply Bombay life with all its complications transported to some other place including heavy feeding, late hours, and cards or billiards.

There is another "week end" that ignores all these things, and puts in their place a simple open air life filled in with such occupations as the locality provides :—Shooting, fishing, sketching, photography, botanising or even loafing in a pleasant shade with a good book, as inclination may decide. All these conduce to mental and physical refreshment.

The camp in question differs in many respects from that of an official on tour, and must be very clearly distinguished from it. The official carries his home with him, while the camper-out leaves home as much as possible behind, and tries, with variable success, to realise the simple life. His first attempt to take with him just the right things, and no more, generally furnishes materials for humorous stories later on. Reduced to its barest elements the portable property, a "week end" camper consists of the necessary food and water and the means of sleeping secure from heavy dew, and mosquitoes or other vermin. Sleeping out of doors, so much practised up country, is little understood in Bombay, and many people are deterred from camping out in the dry season because of the trouble of a carrying a tent and the cost of hiring it, or a fear of the effects of the night air. Thousands of otherwise rational people do not know that in the matter of purity, the air out of doors at night is far superior to that breathed in-doors. It is always cooler and often damper than during the day, but in warm weather these conditions are positive advantage and during cool weather they are easily provided against. If there are trees about, to give sufficient shade, a tent is not an absolute necessity. The simplest bed consists of a bag of "hessian" or gunny cloth, seven feet by three, in which enough of dried grass may be put to make it comfortable. An extra quantity is put into the end and packed to form a pillow, and the mosquito-curtain is hung from a horizontal stick suspended below a tree. The lower edge of the curtain is tucked below a rug laid on the bed. A couple of baskets will carry the food, pots, cutlery, &c., required for two persons and a change of underclothing, added to the bedding and curtains, makes a very modest package. In the United Kingdom many young men will turn out for a short camp, with even less than this, and have a very good time ; doing their own cooking and washing as required. No mention is here made of means of amusement such as guns, rods, cameras, books or sketching materials which are matters of personal choice, and cannot be regarded as essentials. Holiday-makers must leave Bombay by rail or sea, and they are certain to require transport of some kind when they leave the boat or train, so the simpler their baggage is, the more easily they will move to their destination, whether by the aid of coolies, bullock-carts or tongas.

Along the coast, and in the low-lying lands within twenty miles of it, heavy dews may be encountered at night and occasional mists. These are common in Bassein Fort at the end of the year, and are unpleasant if one is unprepared for them. The camper-out of doors is such a case should have a light camp cot with a curtain and bag of dry grass, for nothing is more unpleasant at night than to feel cold from below. A sheet should be spread over the top of the curtain into which the mist or dew will condense, in a small pool, and the part that condenses on the sides of the curtain will run down past the bed giving complete protection to the sleeper who, if he places his clothes below the cot, will find them dry in the morning.

Along the coast the change between day and night temperature is not great, but as one advances beyond the moist air of the coast, or rises to a hill plateau, the night temperature falls and an extra supply of dry grass is required in the bedding. Soon after sun-rise everything will become dry again. A sheet of waterproof calico or khaki six feet square is useful to spread over such belongings as would suffer from dew. The four corners are held down by stones. A strong pocket-knife and a supply of stout twine should never be forgotten, also a good hurricane lamp. The pleasure of a holiday camp begins in advance of the excursion. Once the party has been made up (it should not exceed four) and chosen with care, a meeting should be held to choose the place and to discuss details. It is well at the outset to agree that the food shall be as simple as possible—indeed the nearer it approaches to the one course of the hunter's pot, the better, as much trouble will thus be avoided.

For a holiday camp the ordinary tent is very unsatisfactory. It is heavy and unventilated, stuffy and cumbrous. By sleeping in it one looses the feeling of morning freshness that is such a charm of open air life. Protection from dew at night and, to a small extent, from the sun by day, is all that is needed, and this may be secured by the lightest of roofs without walls or by a light screen which may be of hessian cloth carried on bamboo placed upright in the ground. There are spots so attractive as to deserve several visits in a season; in such a case it would be most convenient for a certain number of people to join in the cost of a hut of matting and bamboo and to leave a man in charge. The owners could then be sure of a accommodation and might leave a few articles of furniture there to reduce their travelling impediments. Passing a step further in the direction of comforts the outfit will include camp furniture, a table, camp stools and even deck chairs. This would indicate a stay of several days and warrants some extra baggage. In India a supply of pure drinking water is so important that it is generally carried with the baggage. The national habit of neglecting, or of fouling sources of drinking water renders a fresh supply in camp uncertain. The lightest of all packages for water is a clean kerosene tin in a separate box with lid, lock and rope handles. The tin has two openings at the top, closed with corks, the larger a wine cork for filling, and the smaller for drawing off. Next in importance is the unit of baggage; a kerosene case with a lid lock and rope handles. It contains two clean tins fitted with lids and folding handles of wire. These carry groceries, cutlery and other things. The tins form excellent buckets; and cooking pots, if necessary, and when field, a box forms a fair cooly load. It will also serve as a seat. In camp one soon misses the pegs, shelves and drawers of a house ; a useful substitute as a stout cord about seven feet long with six brass or iron hooks hung from it a foot apart It may be suspended below a tree or stretched in a tent. Each member of the party should have one, and if one is provided for the kitchen it will be fully utilised. The smaller the number of servants is, the better it will be for the camp. Each of them should have a bag of hessian to make a bed of. The cook should have a good huricane lamp and the lamp for table use ought to be windproof and provided with a shade. The meat safe is a very useful article, for ants soon assemble where food is cooked. It consists of three boards two feet square of quarter inch wood suspended nine inches apart by means of cords and closed round the sides by a curtain of embroidery canvas with strings attached. This safe hung in the shade, with a bit of rag moistened with kerosene tied round the suspending cord, is same from flies and vermin. If the ground is burnt by igniting the grass, or burning refuse on it, ants will avoid it. The surface is swept clean before pitching a tent on it. Mr. E. H. Aitkin said that by spreading a rough "combli" on the ground before setting up his cot, all vermin were kept off as they dislike travelling on a coarse woollen surface. Smearing the feet of a cot with kerosene will also serve as a protection and if the kerosene boxes, which are of pine wood, are painted with this liquid the white ant will not touch them.

Clothing in a holiday camp should be appropriate. A good sun topi and shoes with jail made cotton soles are the most important items. Light leggings or high gaiters are useful protection against spear grass, and old outer clothing along with soft shirts ensure comfort.

The question of where to go is only embarrassing on account of the extraordinary variety of places open to the dweller in Bombay. The places within half a day's journey include Bassein Fort, Ghorabunder, Karanja Fort, Kurnala Fort (Funnel Hill), Kennery Island, Alibag, Rewadenda, Creek, Chaul and Korlai Fort and Janjira. Inland there are Kennery Caves, Vehar, Tulsi and Tansa Lakes, Matheran, Khandala, Karla (for Vizapur and Loghur Forts) all with histories of interest which, will be found in the "Gazetteer" and in other books of reference. [illegible] remote and solitary ruin at Kurnala seems to have had a most sanguinary history before it was dismantled 92 years ago by a British force. Janjira Fort, that nest of desperate pirates, who could capture ships even in Bombay harbour, has changed so little in the last 200 years that the visitor seems to leave the present age far behind as he enters the water gate, and meets the descendants of those same pirates who still claim this island fortress as their own. Every species of old gun may be seen in this fort and their variety seems to indicate that they were acquired by capture more than by purchase. Rewadenda Creek, the most ancient port of commerce in Western India, has a long and brilliant history of wars, commerce, religious enterprise, and piracy, varied with hard fighting by sea and land, murder and rapine. The Fort of Korlai and the ruins of Chaul are splendid evidence of the powers that built, ruled and fought for them, and the Creek for many miles furnishes various objects of chase to the sportsman.

The camera has done a great deal to popularise short holidays and the man who has time to choose his hour and position has a much better chance of success than the one who has to hurry to and from his objects in a single day, spending the greater part of his time on the road.

The holiday camp offers a wholesome and refreshing change from the monotony of town amusements, and considering the exceptional attractions of the country around Bombay it deserves a much greater popularity than it now enjoys.

NASIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

The hearing of the Nasik Conspiracy Case was resumed on Friday, at the Bombay High Court by the Special Bench consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton.

Sitaram Balkrishna Patel, one of the "punch" who searched the house of [illegible], cross-examined by Mr. Baptista, said that the house searched was not tenanted for some months.

Sheik Abdul Dadumiya, constable, Nasik City, examined by Mr. Velinkar, said that he went to Dharangaum in search of accused Marathe. Witness found him in his brother's house and brought him to Nasik on the 27th. Accused was placed before Mr. Athavle. Accused then took Mr. Athavle to the house of Vishwampayan where he had lived. Accused there looked for a pistol in a cupboard and not finding it there he asked Hari Vishwampayan where the pistol was which he had placed in the cupboard. Vishwampayen gave certain information and took them to the river. Vishwampayan there showed a certain spot and divers were employed and the barrel of a pistol was brought out. A "punchnama" was then made. Marathe was then placed before a Magistrate and was convicted and sentenced.

Mr. Velinkar said that this was the pistol which Karve gave to Ganu and Ganu gave to Marathe.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gadgil witness said that he was in Nasik for the last four years and he was asked to keep arrangements at the "Melas."

Trimbak Govind Deshpande, examined by Mr. Velinkar said that accused Gore had entrusted him with a bundle containing one fire-arm, two or four days after the night of Mr. Jackson's murder. Gore when he gave the bundle asked him to keep it. Gore said "I give you a bundle of pistol, you keep it." Gore was his friend and he knew him for more than two years. Witness kept the bundle in a box in his brother-in-law's house where he lived. The next day he gave the bundle to Ganesh Thakore as there was no room in his house to keep it. On the 28th December, the City Fauzdar came to his house and witness took him to the house of Thakore. A "punch" was formed and witness asked Thakore to give the bundle to the Fauzdar. A pistol was found and a "punchnama" was made in his presence. Witness was convicted and sentenced in connection with the possession of the pistol.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rangnekar witness said that he was not a member of any secret society.

He did not know accused No. 5. Baba Sahib did not advise him in the Sarkarwada to confess.

Jiwna Madhu, Circle Inspector, examined by Mr. Velinkar, said that on the 2nd February he went to Deolali. He went to the house of the father of accused Vinayek Deshpande. He searched the house and found two daggers and one "jambia," a retort, one gun and two gun-barrels and two packets of powders. Accused Tondpe was sent to him at Yeola under arrest from Nasik. The witness searched his house and the shop and sent him back to Nasik.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista, witness said that the father and the brother of Deshpande were prosecuted under the Arms Act and the brother was convicted. The people of forest villages rarely possessed arms and when a report was made of destruction of crop by wild beasts, they were then destroyed by the police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gadgil the witness said that when Narayen Savarkar was brought to him he did not ask him to identify Burve. The retort was buried in the earth.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chitre the witness said that Tondpe's house was searched, but nothing incriminating was found.

Mr. Maruti Pandurang, Deputy Superintendent, Nasik, said that Ganu Vaidiya was arrested on the 22nd December. The witness then referred to the notes he had made at the time and gave the names and time and places from where most of the accused were arrested, and named the articles found in the various searches.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista, witness said that all the arrests mentioned by him were made in connection with the murder of Mr. Jackson. They were all arrested without warrants.

The Court then adjourned till to-day.

GENEROUS ACTION OF THE P. AND O. CO.

The directors of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Co. are behaving with great generosity to the passengers who came out to Bombay by the s.s. "Himalaya" the vessel which developed cases of plague at Marseilles. Although old residents of India who were on the boat were not much perturbed by the outbreak of plague amongst Eurasian stewards, others who had no experience of the East were seriously perturbed. Considering this the directors decided that all passage money paid for the outward journey should be refunded. This news was wired to Port Said and communicated to the Captain by wireless. The passengers were assembled in the saloon and the welcome message was then read to them. The money is being refunded by the Bombay Office, and is likely to amount to about £5,000.

H. M. S. "PROSERPINE".

H. M. S. "Proserpine", 3rd class cruiser, was busy taking in coal the whole of Thursday and is now making great haste to complete with ammunition, provisions, and stores, to continue service on the Mekran Coast to prevent gun-running. She is expected to leave this evening, though it is very doubtful if she will be ready to proceed to sea owing to the short notice given to the R. I. M. Dockyard. Her crew has just made a long stay at the Naval Camp at Diyatalawa where living upwards of 5,000 feet high amongst the picturesque Ceylon mountains, they have found a welcome change after the strenuous and somewhat monotonous life in boats up the Gulf. The hurry to proceed to the latter service is due to H. M. S. "Philomel" having been aground, which it is expected will take at least three months to repair at Bombay and the ship is consequently "hors de combat."

POONA AND THE LATE KING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 28.

In connection with the proposal to establish a Public Memorial to the late King Edward, a meeting of chief promoters was held this morning in the city Municipal Hall when it was resolved that the memorial should take a form of an hospital in Poona for women and children.

THE MUSLIM CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 28.

It has been decided to held the next session of the All Indian Muslim League at Allahabad instead of at Nagpur as at first proposed.

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

ARGENTINA.

Senor Saenz Pena, the President-Elect, has given out the names of his future Cabinet. They are :—Minister of Public Works, Senor Ramos Mejia ; Interior, Dr. Indalecio Gomez ; Foreign Affairs, Dr. Ernesto Bosch ; Finance, Dr. Jose Maria Rosa ; Justice and Education, Dr. Juann de Garro ; Agriculture, Dr. Eleodoro Lobos ; War, General Gregorio Velez ; Marine, Captain Juan Pablo Saenz Valiento.

AUSTRALIA.

Lord Dudley, the Governor-General of the Commonwealth, gives a denial to the rumour of his early retirement.—The High Court has unanimously decided that the "common rule" provisions of the Commonwealth, Conciliation and Arbitration Act are unconstitutional and invalid.

LAND TAX.

The Land Tax Assessment and Rates Bill, providing for a progressive tax on the unimproved value of land, has been finally passed by the Federal House of Representatives. The tax will amount to a penny in the pound on lands valued at from £5,000 to £10,000, and will rise gradually to sixpence in the pound on values exceeding £80,000.

BRAZIL.

Colonel Bittencourt, the Governor of the Brazilian State of Amazonas, has been removed from office by the Opposition, aided by Federal troops. Disturbances followed, and the town of Manaos was bombarded by a Federal flotilla, by order of the leader of the Opposition forces. President Nilo Pecanha has sent orders that Colonel Bittencourt must be reinstated at once.

BULGARIA.

Rumours that the Government contemplates asking the Sobranye for an extraordinary credit of 40 or 50 million francs for military purposes in order to take all necessary precautions in face of the Turco-Rumanian agreement are contradicted by our Sofia Correspondent, who understands that the Government does not at present contemplate any important addition to its military expenditure.

CANADA.

THE PREMIER ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

Speaking at Montreal Sir Wilfrid Laurier justified the naval policy of the Government against the attacks of Mr. Monk and Mr. Bourassa. He declared that the consistent policy of the Government had been to develop defence on land and sea, but to preserve Canadian autonomy and guard against compulsory contributions.

RECIPROCITY.

In the course of the same speech Sir Wilfrid Laurier dealt with the question of reciprocity, defending the action of the Government in entering into negotiations with the United States, its first duty being to work for the prosperity of the people. He said:—"I believe it is possible to make a treaty with the United States which will not only be of great advantage to us, but equally to the United States, and I would not have a treaty which was not at least equally profitable to the one as to the other. A statement issued from Mr. Taft's summer home that reciprocity negotiations will be resumed this month is said in Canadian official circles to be premature.

CHINA.

The financial situation in Peking is described as most complex. Apart from loans demanded by various provinces the Central Government is discussing the possibility of contracting a huge loan which would enable it to denounce the Hankau-Szechuan Railway loan agreement, tide over necessities, and expedite reforms. The condition of the country is unsettled. The Regent's party has been much impressed by events in Portugal, and the Regent has promised a deputation to hasten the opening of the future Parliament. At Canton the naval authorities are apprehensive of an anti-foreign outbreak.

GERMANY.

A meeting between the Tsar and the Emperor William will take place at Potsdam probably during the first half of November.

BERLIN UNIVERSITY.

The celebration of the centenary of Berlin University began on Monday evening. On Tuesday morning the Emperor William, accompanied by other members of the Royal Family, attended in the new Aula the principal celebration. His Majesty read an address in which he said that it was his wish to found a society under his own patronage and bearing his own name for the foundation and maintenance of research institutions. The Emperor laid special stress upon the necessity that the University should guard her Prussian-German character.

THE SHIPBUILDING SETTLEMENT.

Terms of settlement have been arranged between the unions of employers and employed in the shipbuilding trade. The men have obtained an all-round reduction of one hour a week in their hours of labour and an increase of wages of about 4 or 5 per cent. They demanded in the beginning a reduction of from three to four hours a week and increase in wages of 10 per cent. The terms of settlement are violently denounced by some of the employers and have been sharply criticized at gatherings of the men.

GREECE.

There have been violent scenes in the Chamber Seeking to restrain the unruly Deputies, the Premier declared that never since 1864 had Greece been in more perilous circumstances than at present. He reminded the Assembly that the loss of Polish independence was due to internal dissensions. The Cabinet have resigned, and it is thought likely that Mr. Venezelos may take office.

HONDURAS.

General Valadares, the Commandant of Amapala has driven the foreign residents and the British and American Consuls from that town and he seized their property. The General apparently entirely ignores Da Davila, the President of Honduras, and rules as he likes. Dr. Davila will attempt his overthrow. A United States gunboat has arrived at the town and is demanding the submission of the General.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Government has introduced a Licensing Bill including a proposal for national prohibition, if 55 per cent. of the voters are in favour of it. The Bill provides that, if national prohibition is enforced, intoxicating liquors shall not be manufactured in imported, into, or sold in New Zealand.

THE COLONIAL CONGRESS.

At the Colonial Congress, which closed at Berlin on Saturday last, said Rueter delivered an interesting address on the common interests of Germany and England in colonial policy and in the markets of the world. He urged an agreement between the two Powers in the Near East, where England, owing to her position in India and Egypt, could legitimately claim to have great political as well as commercial interests, whereas German interests was, and must necessarily be, restricted to the field of economic expansion. In giving practical effect to the theory of the open door, England and Germany ought equally to stand shoulder to shoulder. If they could bring themselves to work together they might soon learn to forget, in the creation of vast common interests, the unreasonable jealousies and suspicions which divided them.

RUSSIA.

The Finnish Diet was dissolved on Saturday. Fresh elections will be held on January 2. The Tsar has ordered that the proposals concerning the rights of Russians in Finland, and Finnish contributions for Russian military purposes, on which the Diet refused on constitutional grounds to give an opinion shall be presented to the Duma.

SOUTH AFRICA.

General Botha was on Friday last returned unopposed for the Losberg Division of the Transvaal, the sitting member having resigned in order to create a vacancy. Mr. Hull is contesting the Barberton seat, which has been similarly vacated.

Mr. F. R. Moor, who was appointed Union Minister of Commerce and Industries, but was defeated in the elections, has resigned his portfolio and will accept a seat in the Union Senate.

THE ASIATIC QUESTION.

The son of Mr. Gandhi, the Transvaal Indian leader, and 37 other Indians were arrested on reaching Volksrust on Saturday. Twenty-eight Indians were on Monday at Cape Town fined £25 each, with the alternative of six weeks' hard labour, for failing to produce registration certificates. Mr Gandhi, eight Indians, and a Chinese, who admitted previous convictions, were sentenced to fines of £50 each, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

TURKEY.

It is reported both in Paris and in Constantinople that the Credit Mobilier Syndicate has requested the Ottoman Government to extend its option in the new Turkish loan for an additional period of one month. It is believed that this request will be favourably received in Constantinople.—The "Bekimie-i-Millet," the organ of the Democratic Party, and the Albanian journal "Arnaut" have been suspended for an indefinite period by order of a Court-martial.—The campaign against the Druses has not gone altogether satisfactorily. It is admitted that a convoy with 130 camels has been lost. The Druse forces have broken up into guerilla bands, which have engaged troops at several points.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Roosevelt, speaking at the Arkansas State Fair, joined issue with President Taft on the subject of the reclamation of swamp lands. The President had opposed the Government undertaking such work, and Mr. Roosevelt advocates it doing so. As there are millions of acres of swamp lands in Arkansas that might be drained, Mr. Roosevelt was warmly applauded.

FOREST FIRES.

There have been extensive forest fires in Northern Minnesota, the towns of Baudette, Spooner, Pitt, and Graceton having been destroyed. One hundred and fifty persons have been burned to death and 5,000 are homeless and destitute. The worst is now over. There have also been considerable forest fires in Ontario, happily unaccompanied by loss of life.—"Times."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

"No Tax" Movement.

At a demonstration to demand facilities for the "Conciliation" Bill held, on October 8, in Trafalgar Square, Mrs Cobden Sanderson declared that they were going to attack Mr Lloyd George much more severely than he had ever been attacked before. They were going to attack his pocket. They were going to say that he should not spend £12,000,000 on 'Dreadnoughts' if they had their way—that he should not have money to carry on he Government of the country, and if he kept on the would be tumbled out and forced to fly away like the Royal Family of Portugal. Their next move would be to pay no taxes. That was the most direct and logical reply to those who said women were not good enough to have votes. Mrs. Despard had refused to pay her taxes and she had been left alone, but women less well known had been sold up by the cowardly Liberal Government. A large band of women would now refuse to pay taxes and perhaps that band would increase in size till the pockets of Mr. Lloyd George were affected. By revolting in this way they would show the nation what women could do and what could be done by passive resistance on a large scale.

MRS. PANKHURST'S PLANS.

Speaking in Dublin the same night Mrs. Pankhurst said that when Parliament opened a great procession and deputation of women would go to the House of Commons and ask why sufficient time had not been given to the Women's Suffrage Bill. They would ask either to be heard at the Bar of the House or to be received by the members of the Government. They would go quite alarmed but quite determined to get satisfaction. It might mean arrest and imprisonment. If the deputation were large and representative and influential enough, then the whole game would be up so far as the Government was concerned, and although they might have said that the Bill was killed, they would resuscitate it and put it through. If the deputation were not large enough then some of them might go to prison; but every woman who was going on the deputation would go prepared for either event. If 300 or 400 women were arrested and put in prison the Government would be in a very difficult position. The men of the country would be roused more than hitherto, and many who had voted for the Liberals at the last election would refuse to vote for them again.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S ACTION.

The following protest against Mr. Lloyd George's participation in the Liberal Christian League meeting on Oct. 17 is being circulated among the members of the League, of which the Rev. R J. Campbell is president:—"Since Mr. Lloyd George was first asked to be the principal speaker at the annual demonstration of the League, certain events have occurred in connection with the woman suffrage movement in which he has taken a prominent part. We, as leaguers, are of opinion that, in view of his former pledges, Mr. George has betrayed the women's cause both in the Conciliation Bill debates and his subsequent speeches. Considering that the League is pledged by resolutions to the principle of woman suffrage, we hold it to be unsuitable that we should, as a society, be asked to accept him as a speaker; and we accordingly invite you, as a protest against his action, to abstain from attending the particular meeting that is to be addressed by him. We do this, not to embarrass our president, who is strongly in sympathy with our movement, but to bring home to Mr. George our opinion of his conduct. (Signed.—C. Despard, Catherine Holiday, Winifred Holiday (Hon. Sec. Hampstead Branch), Beatrice Harraden, Lilian Hicks, Kate Hessel."

THE CRIPPEN CASE.

Charge to the Grand Jury.

At the opening of the Central Criminal Court on Oct. 11, the Recorder, in his charge to the Grand Jury, referred at length to the Crippen case as one "which has attracted a great amount of public attention, many people think a very undue amount of public attention." Their duty, he went on, was not to try the case, but merely to say whether the evidence was such as to justify them in returning a true bill against either or both the prisoners. The Recorder then reviewed the statements given in evidence at the lower court, which have been already published. In conclusion, he said, referring to the female prisoner:—"Having regard to all the circumstances in the case," I think you ought to find a true bill against her for the offence on which alone she is committed for trial—that is to say, of being an accessory after the fact. It is more satisfactory that you should take that course. You may take it with perfect confidence that every consideration will be given to her case, and that she will have every opportunity, if she desires to avail herself of it, of giving any further information if she would so wish in the course of the trial."

The Grand Jury on Oct. 12 returned a true bill against both prisoners.

It is officially announced that counsel for the Crown will be Mr. R. D. Muir, Mr. Travers Humphreys, and Mr. S. Ingleby Oddie. Mr. A. A. Tobin, K. C., M. P., will lead on behalf of the prisoner Crippen, and with him will be Mr. Huntly Jenkins and Mr. Room; while Mr. F. E. Smith, K. C., M. P., and Mr. Barrington Ward are to appear for Neave. The trial has been definitely fixed for Tuesday, Oct. 18.

A few people witnessed the interment on Oct. 11 of the portions of a human body found at Hilldrop Crescent. It took place in the Roman Catholic section of Finchley Cemetery. The expenses of the funeral were borne by the Music Hall Ladies Guild, of which Mrs. Crippen was honorary treasurer.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.

From the returns compiled by Lloyd Register of Shipping it appears that, excluding warships, there were 368 vessels, of 1.154,197 tons gross, under construction in the United Kingdom at the close of the quarter ended September 30. Of this total the tonnage of sailing vessels amounted to only 3,713. The tonnage now under construction is about 36,000 tons more than that which was in hand at the end of last quarter, and exceeds by 376,000 tons the total building twelve months ago. Germany comes next to Great Britain in the list with fifty vessels and a total tonnage of 139,117 excluding warship and vessels under 100 tons. There are seven war vessels under construction at the Royal Dockyards: Two at Devonport, 45,100 tons displacement; two at Pembroke, 6,790 tons; two at Chatham, 1,240 tons; and one at Portsmouth, 22,500 tons. In private yards, fifty-one war vessels are being built for the British Navy of a total tonnage of 226,385. Nine warships for foreign countries, with a total tonnage of 10,50[illegible] being built in private yards.

THE REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

The Republic Established.

The Revolution in Portugal seems to have progressed favourably for the Republicans, who have obtained possession of Lisbon and have been able to proclaim the Republic not only there, but at several other towns in different parts of the country, including Oporto. The King, with his mother and uncle and with Queen Maria Pia, reached Gibraltar in the Royal yacht, the King himself having had to leave Lisbon during the fight between Royalists and Republicans because all his advisers urged him, against his own wish, to leave the capital.

The certain news that Oporto has accepted the Republic makes it probable that President Braga's Ministers will be given a fair chance of proving their mettle as an Executive Government. Although King Carlos was shot for allowing Senhor Franco and his Cabinet to govern without a Parliament, Dr. Braga proposes to pursue a similar course for six months. Regarded as a kind of martial law, some such arrangement is probably justifiable and necessary, but the new Government seems already to have lapsed from democratic principles by pushing through measures which might wait until the people's representatives can debate them in duly elected Cortes.

King Manoel is about to leave Gibraltar. Four principal courses are open to him says a contemporary. He can renounce the Throne by a formal Act of Abdication and become an ex-King. This he has rightly refused. Or he can settle down near the frontier of his kingdom on the estate of Queen Amelia's sister the Comtesse de Paris, in the neighbourhood of Seville. This is unlikely, as the Spanish Government, would find the presence of such a guest exceedingly embarrassing. A third course would be to return to Portugal and to attempt a retrieval of his Crown at the head of the Royalists who certainly abound throughout the country, but this step should have taken earlier to be effective. The fourth course, which King Manoel appears about to adopt, involves his settling for the present quietly in England. From this country the King would watch the evolution of events hoping to find that the Republicans will prove no more able than the Rotativists to govern Portugal tranquilly, honestly, and efficiently. When the first bloom has vanished from the new "regime," and the Portuguese find that taxes are no lighter and public life no less embittered than heretofore, he will have two alternatives before him. He may either rouse the mountainous North to armed revolt with a twefold cry of "Faith and Fatherland," or work through Portuguese politicians to obtain a plebiscite on the issue of Monarchism versus Republicanism. Had such a plebiscite been taken all over the country on the eve of the Revolution it would have shown a majority for Dom Manoel's House, and unless the Republicans show unexpected self-control in refraining from vindictiveness and legislative extravagance, the ancient Monarchical instincts of the rural Portuguese are certain to awaken.

The special correspondent of the "Times" in Lisbon sends an account of the voyage of the Portuguese Royal Family to Gibraltar. King Manoel, though dejected, was very philosophical throughout the voyage, and said that the revolution had not taken him by surprise as he had been expecting it to come sooner or later. King George has ordered the Royal yacht 'Victoria and Albert' to proceed to Gibraltar to embark King Manoel and Queen Amelia.

The Duke of Orleans has received a telegram from Queen Amelia stating that she and King Manoel will come to England and will accept the Duke's hospitality at Wood Norton.

A telegram, dated Oct. 7, has been received from Senhor Costa, Minister of Justice in the Provisional Government, in which he says:—"The Provisional Government has received the final adhesions of the military divisions stationed in the provinces. Perfect order and immense enthusiasm prevail everywhere. The banks are showing restored confidence, and the Customs and other Government departments have resumed all the activities necessary to the discharge of the nation's obligations. At a Council we were able to consider the revolutionary period definitely ended and the era of progressive government and moral regeneration begun. We intend to develop education and to make sure our national defences, with the aim of putting ourselves in the position of true and serious allies of your great country. We shall develop our Colonies on a basis of self-government. We shall secure complete independence in the Judiciary and shall give all possible stimulus to national economy, and shall establish a real Budgetary equilibrium. We shall make all essential liberties respected and shall banish ('chasserons') all monks and nun in accordance with our free secular laws. We shall establish methods of social assistance. We shall decree the separation of Church and State. We are already receiving the warm congratulations of foreign peoples and citizens on the heroic and marvellously correct attitude of the revolutionary forces and on their generosity towards the vanquished. The Republic is for all—that is our device."

Dr. Machado, Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Provisional Government, has made a long statement to a correspondent in Lisbon. He had embraced the Republican cause from despair of Monarchism. He thought there was no likelihood of a counter-revolution. The Monarchy had fallen through its own mis-government.

RELIGIOUS CONGREGATIONS TO BE DISSOLVED.

The Republican Government had decided to dissolve all religious congregations, and it would do so, not in response to any dictates of passion, but simply by having recourse to laws which had never been abrogated, though attempts had been made to render them nugatory by means of more recent decrees. The necessity for these measure was clearly apparent to all acquainted with the situation in Portugal, and those to whom that situation was not familiar might draw an instructive object-lesson from the fact that the priests, from the windows of their monasteries, were firing on the guards who were placed at their doors to protect them. The worst hatreds existing in Portugal were sectarian hatreds, and the last shots to be fired in the revolution would be fired by those animated by these hatreds to resist the Republic.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Dr. Machado proceeded to explain the procedure which he believed would be adopted by the Provisional Government. The first thing to be done would be to enact a new electorial law on the basis of universal suffrage. This law would be accompanied by new and liberal laws dealing with the Press and the right of public meeting. The Provincial Government intended to do all in its power to ensure freedom to the nation. It earnestly desired that the General Election which would follow on the enactment of these laws should result in a true reflection of the national will. The nation would then enter upon its regular life and return to the formalities indispensable to that life. The elections, having been held with every regard to the rights of citizens and the interpretation of the national will, would result in the creation of a Constituent Assembly, which would decree the law of the Constitution. It would be impossible to go to the country on the existing electoral law, which was a law of fraud and violation only. The revolution had been effected for the purpose of ensuring a faithful reflection of the public conscience and its first result would be the formulating of the principles to foster which it was undertaken.

The way in which the nation had re-made itself at the moment of the destruction of the Monarchy was even more astonishing than the suddenness with which the Monarchy had been destroyed. The movement, it was true, had been a revolutionary one, but it was nonetheless true that it had corresponded exactly to the national will. It was, therefore, a national movement, and it was the desire of all who had taken part in it to promote by every means in their power the reunification of the nation in such a manner that it should confirm conclusively and by all constitutional means the resolve which it had so admirably shown within the last few days to be ruled by a Liberal Republican Government. Everything would be done in the most perfect order and with the most perfect organisation. Portugal had reached with almost lightning suddenness normal national life. He did not know which most to admire—the heroic stroke, the dash which had made the revolution, or the spirit of tolerance, of social brotherhood, by which the victors were animated towards the vanquished. There had been absolutely no reprisals. No sooner was the revolution accomplished than personal safety was ensured, banks and business houses, employers and employed—all realised that, far from having anything to fear from the Republic, they could not count upon it to promote their welfare. The Republic of Portugal had struck, and would strike, no blows except in the cause of justice.

SYMPATHY FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

Dr. Machado proceeded:—"You know my old standard—sympathy for Great Britain. I have always taken advantage of the opportunities which presented themselves to profess my profound sympathy for her. I have even been in the habit of saying that England, which is still ruled over by a King, is already profoundly Republican in its institution. That is, indeed, the truth, and therefore I would impress upon you the loyalty of the Portuguese Government to all the other nations. When the question of a Monarchy or a Republic was involved we did not ask for the intervention of any one abroad to help us in our struggle and enable us to win the victory. We feel sure, therefore, that the Republicans of other nations, with whom we have sympathy and who share our ideal, will feel pride also in the fact that their victories and struggles are not due to the intervention of any other nation. I believe, therefore, that there can be no mediation of a political kind on our part which can wound other nations with whom we hope to live on good terms.

"You will understand that what I say in this regard relates especially to Spain our near neighbour I am myself a friend of several Republicans in Spain where there is a great Republican movement. I know that these men will arrange to make their propaganda by themselves as we have made ours. They will take the same pains in their struggle and we have taken in ours. We have wished to begin by having autonomy in Portugal and the right to present ourselves before other nations independent."

FOREIGN POLICY.

Touching on foreign policy Dr. Machado said:—"In my opinion Portugal must do in regard to her foreign policy what she has done in her home policy that is she must achieve an independent and consequently a dignified policy. We hope to acquire a moral authority among other nations and it is by a dignified policy of the kind to which I have referred that we hope to attain it. In Portugal we have desired to finish as quickly as possible with all the struggles due to self-interest and passion. We had no civil power and consequently self-interest and passion were unchained and came into conflict. The civil power no longer existed, or, if it did, it attacked public interest and troubled the religious sentiment, which is profoundly rooted in the heart of this nation. For there is a delicate feeling, to which I apply the word religious advisedly—a feeling which revolts against all corruption. It was the corruption of morals more than anything else which caused the weakness and disappearance of the civil power. There has been no moral authority in Portugal. There have, no doubt, been men of great moral authority personally, but they could not conquer the Crown. I have often asked how it is that in Portugal, where there is so much admirable initiative and talent—how is it that it all dies and that we do not profit by it? This was due to the oppression of the power which stifled all patriotic initiative. It has happened that a man—and I have in my mind an officer of great prestige, who won distinction in Africa—committed suicide because he felt he could do nothing useful for his country in the then existing conditions. What happened to that man from a single shot from a gun has been happening to all—they have been dying from oppression.

"What we have sought to do is to create a Republican policy which should care for the interests of the whole nation and draw closer the bonds of national brotherhood. There were many poor people to whom we could not even lend a hand, and we felt that we had to make a policy for the humble for the poor—an economic and financial policy whereby the working classes, for they are the most unfortunate, might be protected. We needed to make a policy so honourable that every one in Portugal must respect both it and each other. Therein lies true national fraternity. This was our mission in domestic policy: and the foreign policy we have the same mission. In becoming autonomous we feel sure we shall be at one in the spirit with Great Britain."

THE MARQUIS DE SOVERAL.

Dr. Machado concluded his statement as follows:—

"We have now to put all this into practice. Up till now Portugal has had in London as representative a man who by the charm of his personality and his sympathetic character has inspired confidence. He had had the great good fortune to inspire that confidence everywhere and always; but the policy in Portugal has of late been the policy not of the nation, but of the Monarchy—a Governmental policy. All the great functionaries in and out of the country, including the Marquis de Soveral, having been so excessively identified with the Monarchical policy, have come to be regarded with less favour by national opinion. That is what makes it difficult to profit at this moment by the abilities of our representatives abroad, and especially by the great abilities of the Marquis de Soveral. During my Republican campaigd I have alway had occasion to recognise the great abilities of several of our diplomatists, and especially those of the Marquis de Soveral. The attention which he has received in England are a great recommendation for him and a proof that has always shown tact and address and enjoyed consideration at the Court of St. James's We shall be very proud to continue and maintain the legal engagements which have had the sanction of time, and which have become transformed into a kind of tradition of friendship between Great Britain and Portugal. In foreign affairs we shall be scrupulously careful to respect all the rights acquired by foreign nations. In 1890 we suffered some hurt to our feelings ('froissement') at the hands of Great Britain, and a nation must have great confidence in another if, in spite of that, it still arouses the friendship which exists for England at the bottom of the heart of Portugal. That friendship survives and can be recognised in our manners, which present something of the impress of a common civilisation."

GOVERNMENT MANIFESTO.

Another correspondent gives some account of the street fighting in Lisbon and a manifesto of proposed reforms issued by the new Government. These are:—

1. Amnesty to political and Press exiles.
2. Amnesty for petty offenders.
3. Revocation of the law of Feb. 13 (summary arrest).
4. Revocation of Franco's Press law, and the re-establishment of the Barjona de Freitas law, with certain modifications.
5. Reform in official style and titles.
6. New form of official oath.
7. Extension for ten days of legal periods.
9. To enforce vigorously the law of Pombal, Aguiar, the Braamcamp as regards Jesuits religious orders.

Province of Ministry of the Interior.

1. The suppression of summary magisterial powers.
2. The disbanding of the Municipal Guards and the creations of a Republican Guard in their place.
3. Reorganisation of the Lisbon police.

Several religious houses were attacked on Oct. 7, bombs and shots having, it is said, been charged by their inmates upon the guards posted for their protection. The attacks were continued for some hours until stopped by Government orders. Much damage was done by the crowd, who broke into one of the convents.

On Sunday, Oct. 9, the people gave themselves up to rejoicings, and two of the Ministers presented to them three officers as largely responsible for the Republican victory.

The Provisional Government announces that, the exception of the heads, no changes will be made among the employes in the Government department.

Telegrams from the Portuguese colonies indicate that the revolution has been accepted quietly. The Republic was proclaimed on Oct. 8 at Lorenzo Marques amid scenes of great enthusiasm. The British Consulate was cheered by the principal Republican procession.

The Vatican, being unable to communicate freely with the Nuncio in Portugal, can neither send instructions nor make up its mind what instructions should be sent to its representative. It is, however, disposed to expect the worst from the new regime, and, in view of the reports that priests and nuns have been massacred, deplores what it considers the hypocritical policy of non-intervention of the Powers.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove, all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

GREAT RAILWAY STRIKE IN FRANCE.

The Railway System Disorganised.

A Great railway strike, which is paralysing the whole railway system of the country, is in progress in France. The cause of the strike is the demand of the staff for higher wages to meet the increased cost of living and for a weekly rest day. The Government was negotiating between the company and its men when the latter declared that they would wait no longer.

Up to Tuesday evening, Oct. 11, the strike had been made completely effective only on the system of the Northern France Railway. Eight thousand employees of the Western State system had, however, resolved on a general strike on the lines, recently purchased by the French Government, which serve practically the whole of Normandy proper and Brittany. At a meeting lasting into the early morning of Tuesday the Central strike Committee of the National Union of Railwaymen decided to call on the employees of all the French railways to make the strike general. This invitation was accepted by the men of the Eastern system first, and their example was followed by the employees of the Paris Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway. On the Eastern system the strike was timed to begin at noon on Oct. 12; on the Lyons and Mediterranean line the strike order was to be obeyed on the main line at 6 p.m. and on the Paris suburban lines at 8 p.m. Thus the movement has proved so infectious that most of the great trunk lines running out of Paris have been, or will shortly be, completely deranged.

Paris communications with the outer world are thus as effectively threatened as they were great postal strike of the spring of 1909 or the floods of the early months of the present year. There remain only the communications afforded by the telegraph and telephone systems, and repeated efforts have been made by the strike leaders to cut the wires and thus render Paris at once isolated from the outer world.

A telegram, dated Paris, Oct. 11, says:—"The employees of the Northern Railway held a meeting at the Bourse du Travail yesterday evening, and at half-past eleven, after over two hours' discussion, a decision in favour of a strike was carried. Those present numbered about 2,000, and it was stated that of these 1,200 supported the strike proposal. Addresses were delivered by various speakers, who voiced the grievances of the stokers throughout the northern system. Before the meeting closed the police were taking steps to cope with the situation, and the military authorities of Paris were called upon for assistance.

"Troops and gendarmes are being stationed along the lines as far as the boundaries of the Seine Department, and the various depots are guarded by soldiers of the Engineering Corps. The War Ministry and the Ministry of the Interior, who were promptly notified of the men's decision, telegraphed orders to the various departments of the North for action to be taken on similar lines. The Gare du Nord is protected by companies drawn from the 76th and 89th Regts. of Infantry, but so far everything is absolutely quiet. The postal authorities have organised an emergency service of motor cars, the first detachment of which left at five o'clock with the mails for the affected districts in the neighbourhood of the capital, while two hours later other cars set out for Amiens Lille Boulogne and Calais. Those responsible for working of the postal system have been authorised to employ every possible means of transport in order to ensure as prompt a service as possible."

The resolution passed by the Northern railway men states that they will not return to work until their demands have been completely satisfied, without dismissals and with pay for the period of the strike. The railwaymen will keep up the strike to the bitter end, even if the National Railwaymen's Union and the General Confederation of Labour deem it necessary to confine it to the Northern system. They declare in advance that they will refuse to obey a mobilisation order.

The strike on the Northern Railway took the management completely by surprise. The instructions to the men on strike were to run their trains into the nearest siding and leave them there.

Another telegram of same date states:—"No trains on the Paris suburban lines affiliated to the Northern system are running this morning. A message received at the Gare du Nord at 3-20 a. m. stated that a locomotive had been wilfully derailed at Tergnier, and that another train had run into the obstruction immediately afterwards, blocking both lines, and that at least twelve hours would be required to clear the road. Two passenger trains carrying a large number of passengers were rendered incapable of proceeding through this incident. Four goods trains are reported to have been left at a standstill at Compeigne, ninety miles from Paris. At Amiens the telegraph and telephone wires were cut from the posts on all the provincial lines. A Rheims telegram to the 'Matin' states that it was discovered at Jonchery, on the Calais-Bale transcontinental route that the signal levers had been blocked with pieces of wood and the lamps smashed, while a heavy oak beam had been placed across the metals."

A GRAVE CRISIS.

A telegram from Paris, dated October 13 (yesterday) states:—

"The French Government to-day is face to face with the most momentous situation in the history of modern industry. The strike of railwaymen has developed from a professional movement into a struggle of a distinctly revolutionary nature aiming at nothing less than the overthrow of the established order of things. The Cabinet by issuing a decree mobilising the men of all the railways on strike as soldiers has put an end to the strike as a labour movement and turned it into a struggle between the Government and the strikers. The transfer of the systems to the control of the Minister of War deprives the strikers of any appeal to the companies and, with the price of food rising to famine level for the working classes, rioting and bloodshed are to be feared. To-night the city will probably be in darkness, and to-day factories and workshops will be deprived of electric power.

"The object of the leaders of a general strike is to endeavour to create so serious a situation that the police and troops will be unable to cope with it. At present the situation is that they have succeeded in almost paralysing the transport services of the entire country, and have placed Paris somewhat in the situation of a besieged city. The Northern and Western Railways are at a standstill, and the movement is extending to other lines. The Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean line employees, and the Orleans line are already following suit. The employees of the Metropolitan Railway—the great, tube system of Paris—electricians, and the men of the building trade are all joining in the industrial struggle. If the strike lasts another forty-eight hours the victualling of the city will be a serious problem. The Government is arranging a vast service of automobiles to convey food to the capital, and numbers of barges have been ear-marked to bring food by the river Seine and canals. Some of the inhabitants, however, have already laid in stocks of food. The State Railway is the most serious factor, as this line practically supplies Paris with half its food.

"Scenes of wanton destruction by the strikers are numerous. Immediately after finishing their work bands of strikers proceeded to render the working of the line impossible by cutting signal and telegraph wires, throwing the system out of order, and preventing all traffic by placing obstructions on the lines. Strikers armed with clubs and bars of iron invaded the line, held up the few trains still running, and forced the passengers to alight. All connections by rail being impossible, a river steamboat service has been organised to Havre. The city is occupied by a big force of troops, ready for any emergency."

ARREST OF LEADERS.

Paris, Oct. 13.—The Government has commenced to carry into effect the measures which it has decided to take against the leaders of the railway strike Policemen, totalling in all something like 300 accompanied by a magistrate, to-day proceeded to the office of the newspaper "Humanite" with the intention of making arrests. On their arrival the police, who were met by sixteen Socialist Deputies headed by their leader, M. Jaures, the editor of the "Humanite," were defied. However, orders having been received by the police from the Ministry of the Interior to apprehend everyone who offered any resistance, six of the leaders were taken into custody including M. Lemonie, the secretary of the strike committee.

The "Humanite" published a statement in which it informed the Government that in view of the fact that warrants were issued yesterday for the arrest of many of the ringleaders of the strike, the whole of the men in question would attend at the offices of "Humanite," and place themselves at the disposal of the Government. In order that the Premier, M. Briand, might not be ignorant of the strike leaders' intentions, the publisher of the Socialist organ sent a special messenger with a copy of the paper containing this information to the residence of the Premier.

The manifesto of the Prime Minister, M. Briand, has had a very bad effect among the railwaymen, and the spirit shown by the men at mass meetings held all over the country means that it is war to the knife. It is announced that the strikers will refuse to obey orders of mobilisation and will stop at nothing to paralyse the whole railway system of France. It has been arranged that even more powerful arguments will be used if necessary. The situation in the outlying suburbs of Paris is extraordinary hundreds of thousands of workmen being unable to reach their work in Paris. All along the routes leading to the capital workmen are travelling in any and every kind of vehicle and the roads are crowded with pedestrians and cyclists, all making their way as best they can to their employment in Paris.

COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED.

The interruption of communication in consequence of the strike has so far hardly been seriously felt in London, and it is anticipated that the communications of large business houses in the City may, if necessary, be carried on by cable and by motor-car.

The cross-Channel traffic is subjected to serious interruption and delay.

One hundred and fourteen passengers arrived at Victoria from Paris on Wednesday night (Oct. 12), only forty minutes behind the scheduled time. In view of the general disorganisation of their railways, this was justly viewed by the travellers concerned as a remarkable feat on the part of the French authorities. Probably for fear of a rush with which it would have been impossible to cope the news that the usual 12-10 p.m. train was to leave the Gare du Nord was kept as quite as possible, but those passengers who did manage to catch the train were so delighted that they made a collection amounting to 6l. for the driver. This was the only train which managed to get through from Paris during the day.

Interviewed by a representative of the Press, one of the travellers expressed considerable surprise at the order which apparently reigned at the great French terminus. "When I arrived there," he said, "the Gare du Nord was in the hands of the military. The public entrances were all closed excepting for one small door, and nobobdy without a ticket was admitted through this. Everybody was subjected to the closest scrutiny, and no tickets were issued. I had a return ticket, and as I had not intended returning by any other train I am congratulating myself upon my good fortune. In the absence of the usual staff the higher officials have had to perform the menial duties of porters, and by this means much of yesterday's luggage, in addition to the ordinary luggage for to-day, was taken to Calais by the 12-10."

Another passenger said:—"I had a beastly experience. Yesterday I went to catch the 8-25 a. m., but found everything stopped, and was hanging about until 11 30 last night. A train got away at 9-15, but I thought it was to risky. All down the line the military and gendarmerie are guarding the bridges and leval crossings, and there is no doubt the authorities mean business. They would simply shoot on sight anyone who attempted to approach those points. To-day everything went all right. Yesterday it was impossible to get into the station; there was a huge crowd, and some tried to get away on the other lines. I had made up my mind to go by the Eastern line when I again looked into the Gare du Nord, and they told me they were going to run the 12-10 as usual. They started only ten minutes late although they pulled up at several places en route which they would have passed in the ordinary way. The engine-driver (I think his name was Charlet) looked like one of the regular men, and he seemed very much amused at the whole business. He had a few men with him—chauffeurs and mechanicians—and he certainly made the train keep very good time in the circumstances."

Several of the passengers who were "held up" on Tuesday motored either to Calais or Boulogne, and reached England by the usual boat trains. A party of three ladies had to pass Tuesday night at a small village fifteen miles from Boulogne, as a consequence of a mishap to their car. They came from Chester and Liverpool. At Paris motor cars are at a premium.

One mail train containing passengers from France arrived at Charing Cross yesterday morning (Oct. 13). The number of travellers was very small.

A large number of passengers left Charing Cross at nine o'clock yesterday morning, most of them being people who are desirous of reaching Marseilles in time to catch the P. and O. steamer "Mongolia." The South-Eastern and Chatham Railway, however, only guaranteed that they would carry the passengers as far as Calais; but it was stated that an endeavour would be made by the Northern Company of France, and the Paris-Lyons and Mediterranean Company, to take them on to Marseilles; although no promise could be held out that the passengers would reach there in time to join the vessel.

A Dover correspondent states that very few passengers are getting through from France. Only thirty arrived by yesterday morning's Calais steamer and landed at Dover.

The S. E. and C. Railway have received a telegram from the Northern Railway Company of France to the effect that it is hoped the train to convey the P. & O. passengers will complete its journey. Twenty-six passengers travelled by the ten o'clock boat express.

THE BRINDISI MAILS.

A serious matter is that of the mails usually sent via Calais and the Northern system to Brindisi for the Indian boat. An enormous number of mailbags for Indian stations are held up at Calais and the practicability is now being considered of diverting them to Ostend via Dover, and forwarding them over the Belgian and German lines.

ANGLO-FRENCH NAVAL CO-OPERATION.

Writing last week the Paris correspondent of the "Times" states:—An amicable controversy is being conducted between M. de Lanessan, former Minister of Marine, and the "Temps" with regard to the respective roles of the French and British Fleets in the event of a naval war and the most expedient distribution of the naval forces of the two Powers in the North Sea, the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. M. de Lanessan advocates the co-operation of the bulk of both fleets in the North Sea while at the same time each Power should protect its own interests in the Mediterranean. The "Temps" replies that it did not for one moment contemplate that local defence either of the French littoral or of the British possessions in the Mediterranean should not remain the affair of the Power immediately concerned. What it was dealing with was the specific functions of the fighting fleets of the two conutries as defined in the case of the British Fleet by the British Admiralty Memorandum of 1902 on the subject of the naval offensive. It marshals in this connection the objections to a divided command in action or to the subordination of the fleet of the one country to the supreme command of the other, and from this point of view comes to the conclusion that the main task of the British Fleet lines in the northern theatre of war and that of the French in the Mediterranean. Incidentally, the "Temps" replies to certain passages in a recent interview accorded by Lord Charles Beresford to a French journalist and likewise touches upon his letter to the Prime Minister. Lord Charles Beresford, it considers, must have revised his former opinion of the efficiency of the French Fleet, since under his command the number of British battleships in the Mediterranean was reduced from nine to eight, and at his departure from eight to six. The true lesson for France in what he has just been saying is that "if we desire to justify the confidence placed in us by England we must increase our naval strength."

Mr. Ernest Judet, in the first of a series of article, entitled "From Dover to Dunkirk," urges that Dunkirk should be made a great naval base. Quoting the words of Lord Charles Beresford, that Great Britain must herself protect her interest in the Mediterranean, M. Judet exclaims: "The lesson of wisdom, foresight, and dignity which that most popular of the great sailors on the other side of the Channel gives us cannot be lost. It signifies that in no case and condition is it possible to have one's own duty performed by another."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, old by Chemists Grocers, etc.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

As we have seen, he had been bred at the court of Elizabeth; and he carried down the reigns of her Stuart successors something of the splendid belief in the greatness of England and her high mission that had fired Drake and Raleigh and the other heroes of the time of the great Queen. It has been noted that the favourite adjective of Shakespeare was 'sweet'; that of Milton, 'bright'; that of Edmund Burke, 'noble', or 'liberal'. Roe's favourite epithet was 'like Englishmen'; and this summed up his conception of all that was manly and deserving of respect. It was his constant exhortation to his countrymen abroad, so to live that no stain should be cast upon the fair fame of their common fatherland; and for himself he strove unremittingly to follow this ideal. In the loving words of Anthony A. Wood, 'there was nothing wanting in him towards the accomplishment of a scholar, gentleman or courtier. As he was learned so was he a great encourager and promotor of learning and learned men. His spirit was generous and public, and his heart faithful to his prince. He was a great statesman, as good a commonwealth's man, and as sound a Christian as our nation hath had in any ages.'" Mr. A. P. Wire (Chairman of the Memorial Tablet Committee) having addressed the meeting, Sir George Birdwood said:—"It gives me the greatest pleasure to be present, and to discharge this duty. I have devoted my life to the praise of the East India Company and their best approved servants; and it is truly a greater satisfaction to me than you can perhaps realise to have been invited by you to take my share with you here this afternoon in doing honour to the memory of one of the greatest Englishmen of his time, and one of the noblest servants of the original East India Company on the 'sacrosanct soil' of India. What Mr. Foster has told you of Sir Thomas Roe's public career and Mr. A. P. Wire has added of Sir Thomas's private life in Leyton and Woodford, leaves me little to do beyond unveiling his portrait. But I would fain tell you how keenly I appreciate this posthumous honour so heartily determined on, and so appropriately done by the Leyton Urban Council to their illustrious townsman of 300 years ago. I have all my life strongly advocated the cherishing of local associations. I bitterly regretted the burial of Mr. W. E. Gladstone, one of the grandest of English characters, in Westminster Abbey, instead of at Hawarden, and nothing cheered me more than the burial of Lord Beaconsfield at Hughenden, beside the woman who loved him;—and within the fragrance from the graves of Edmund Burke, and Edmund Waller. The cherishing of such ennobling associations would greatly promote national education and culture. The continuity of civilisation in England of the Anglo-Saxons, had been disastrously dislocated and disrupted, and indeed destroyed, firstly by the Wars of the Roses and secondly by the infamous confiscations of the Protestant Reformations and Civil Wars under the Stuart Kings. One of the most binding duties on the people of this country, and most beneficent, is to endeavour in every way to restore and revivify such associations. It is the duty of every man to have a good conceit of himself of his forbears, of his family and his home, however humble it may be, and beyond these, of his parish and his township, or borough, or city, and his country, and above all, of his country and nation. It was in this way, out of the graves of their Fathers, and the glow of their homely hearth-fire, that public and national patriotism grew up among men; and in this spirit alone can it be kept quick, and keen, and devout and efficient and exultant. With these words, which I most seriously commend to your consideration and augmentation within your own hearts, I now unveil this portrait of Sir Thomas Roe, with the prayer that this admirable presentment of him here in your Town Hall Library may serve as perpetual stimulant to every Leyton man, woman and child, in the present and in the future, to live, individually and collectively, ever more closely up to the example of private municipal and patriotic duty set you all by the life of Sir Thomas Roe; that so haply yourselves may ever have and hold some participation in his national credit and renown. He gave of his best to the service of his people and country; and we must each and all of us always do the same. (Cheers.) Sir George then amidst renewed cheers unveiled the protrait. Some other speeches followed and the proceedings concluded with the usual votes of thanks.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Many, I think, will be glad to read what Mr. George R. Sims writes in the *Daily Mail* about the really remarkable building feat just accomplished on the Thames Embankment. He properly describes the rapidity with which the Savoy Hotel has been in parts practically reconstructed as a brave and splendid answer to the pessimist's plaint that the energy of the English has been sapped; that vigour and vim have departed from our enterprises and industries. There has been far too much croaking of late and the cry largely undeserved "Wake up England," has become a bore. England industrially is all right except, perhaps, in one respect. She does not boom herself enough. Had the Savoy achievement occurred in the United States or one of our Colonies, the world would be ringing with the story, but here it has almost been accepted as a matter of course. The National Advertisement Department certainly wants waking up.

Will the heir to a great dukedom marry the Indian princess? That I understand is the question that more than anything else is at the present moment agitating Society with a big S. As the young gentleman—I beg pardon—young nobleman only attained his majority last year, his desire to enter the marriage state, is a surprise to the *jeunesse doree* as well as to some of the *doree* who are not any longer able to describe themselves as *jeunesse*. Rumour says that the ducal father promises his consent to the union if the youthful pair are of the same mind two years hence.

The "British subjects and householders" who have become bail for Lieutenant Helm are Mr. Theodore Koenigs and Mr. Wilhelm Korten. These are fine old English names for you.

KALA AZAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 28.

Major Donovan, I.M.S., delivered a lecture yesterday evening on "George-Town fever or kala azar." He described the parasite which caused the disease and pointed out by its distribution that it was a local disease. He admitted that no satisfactory treatment had been arrived at and that the transmitter of kala azar still remained undiscovered.

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 28.

A despatch of Government of India dealing with personnel and details of the new Education Department is now with the Secretary of State, whose reply may be expected any day. And it is anticipated that Mr. S. H. Butler will take charge of the new Department on the 15th November.

Are You Thin? Pale?

All run down, easily tired, nervous? And do not know what to take? Then go direct to your doctor. Ask his opinion of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It contains no alcohol, no stimulation, and is a blood purifier, a nerve tonic, a strong alterative, an aid to digestion. Ask your doctor about Ayer's non-alcoholic Sarsaparilla as a strong tonic for the weak.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

A MIRACLE IN HAIR-TROUBLES.

KESHRANJAN

is indeed a miracle in all sorts of Hair-diseases. It prevents decay and discolouration. Produces soft and pliant hairs, a soft skin, fair delicate skin, heals all cutaneous eruptions and insures a lovely delicate complexion to all who use it. It is deliciously perfumed.

Re. 1 per bottle,
Post-free, Re. 1-5

STUBBORN COUGHS!

Distressing and suffocating Dry Coughs, Severe Cold, Loss of Voice, Difficulties in Breathing, Hoarseness in the chest, are permanently cured by our infallible specific BASAKARISTA or domestic Cough Linctus which contains no objectionable ingredients. In your trials, you should not be left without a phial of this invaluable preparation.

Price per phial ... ... Re. 1
Packing and postage ... ... As. 5

OUR PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever, accompanied by *Enlargement of Spleen, Liver*, and cough, brain fever, double quotidian fever, in short, in all chronic cases of fever.

Price per phial ... ... Re. 1
Packing and postage ... ... As. 5

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen's,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER,
M. C. S. (Paris), S. C. I. (London), M. S. A. S., London, Chemical Society (U.S.A.), &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, LOWER CHITPUR ROAD, CALCUTTA.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has [illegible] a reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—ITCURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIRE EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,
SCURVY
ECZEMA
BLOOD POISON,
ULCERS,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,
BAD LEGS,
BLOTCHES,
SPOTS,
BLACKHEADS
PIMPLES,
AND SORES OF ALL KIND.

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. R. Lewis, 43, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture."—June 13, 1908

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR . . .
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No.1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No.2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No.3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigour and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

MADEMOISELLE 1910.

The Modern "Jeune Fille."

THIS is a peculiar year. It was bitterly cold and unpleasantly wet in the summer, and now that autumn is with us, the sunshines blazingly and people are rushing out of Paris and back to the country and the seaside again. So I may be forgiven for talking of the seaside when October is all but upon us, and it is not too late to talk of the complete change which the holidays have wrought in Mademoiselle 1910. There is as much difference between the unmarried French girl of to-day and the unmarried French girl of a few years back as there is between Miss New York and Miss Early Victorian. It is not so very long ago since one used to wonder, at the seaside in Normandy or Brittany, why the jeune fille ever went there at all. And one pitied her heartily. From morning to night she was prim. She was dressed up and taken out on to the sands where she sat on a chair (even shingle was thought quite immodest) and wistfully watched the "Anglaises," of whom her mother and her aunts could not speak without sniffing, as they played tennis in corsetless freedom or bathed in the sea and (Helas !") wetted themselves all over. At luncheon the jeune fille of a few years back never spoke at all unless Miss or Fraulein made her trot out yesterday's knowledge of Norman William's departure from Dives or some other historic fact of palpitating interest. In the afternoons the poor girl was dressed up again and taken visiting, and then sometimes there were young men. The spoke but little to them, and with beautiful formality. France breathed formality "few years back, and even now school teachers call eight-year-old pupils Monsieur and Mademoiselle. Boys among themselves have dropped the Monsieur prefix now, but I well remember, not so very long ago, enjoying a quarrel between two youngsters of ten and twelve, and hearing them "Monsieur" each other before they got to blows. At the afternoon visits the poor girl was never allowed to talk to any one young man for more than five minutes at a time and in addition to this, she was expected to help the hostess with her gouter and to do it prettily. After handing round syrup (tea is an innovation) and cakes, she went home with her mother, was passed over to Miss, given something quite simple for supper, and the poor girl's day at the seaside was over at nine. I am laughing at this as I write it. With Mademoiselle 1910 in my mind it seems so impossible. But until quite lately it was absolutely literally true.

Mais Mon Dieu ! comme tout cela est change en France maintenant. Mademoiselle 1910 does not wear anything prim at the seaside. A couple of ivory needless and a ball of white or coloured wool have knocked the primness out of her costume. At the seaside this year every girl and many of the married women wear tricky little knitted or crocheted woolen polo caps, and the delightful roguery of the petit bonnet de laine has transformed them entirely. They were wicked little woolly coats. Their dresses come down to their ankles, and, here is the greatest change of all, they have been freed dolldom. I do not mean to say that they are not properly looked after. The proprieties exist, and are observed, with all due care, but Mademoiselle 1910 has not her Miss invariably at her heels, and she may enjoy herself in reason, like an ordinary mortal. That extraordinary and abnormal creature "La jeune fille" has disappeared, and une jeune fille, a girl, lives in her stead. Go out on to the sands at X-sur-Mer any fine morning and you will hear laughter You never used to. Madame rarely appeared upon the sands until the day was warmed, and Mademoiselle, when walking out with Fraulein or with Miss, did not laugh much. Now any morning you may see a group of fifteen or twenty charming girls of ages between seventeen and twenty laughing and racing over the damp sands down to the shooting gallery. For X-sur-Mer owns a shooting gallery, and Mademoiselle 1910, in her white tricot, has adopted the spot. And, marvel of marvels, the white woollen coats and polo caps are very rarely unescorted.

The new French mother realises that in numbers there is safety, and Guy, Gaston, Gantran, and Ferdinand are the cavaliers servants of Mademoiselle 1910. They shoot in the morning and they shoot in the evening. It is the most innocent sport in the world, and the prizes are sticks of sugar candy which all of them thoroughly enjoy. But the "dangerous men?" you will ask me. Well! the curious fact is that the "dangerous man" has disappeared from X-sur-Mer, or rather X-sur-Mer has been evolved to keep out l'homme dangeraux. There is no casino to tempt him. In the little wooden building where the India-rubber ball rolls round in place of Les Petits Chevaux of yesteryear the highest stake is tenpence and these stakes do not interest the man whom Mademoiselle's mother has in her own interest to keep away from her. As for the bad young men, Mon Dieu! the bad young men have other fish to fry. And X-sur-Mer seems rather tame to the jeunesse doree whose idea of a seaside holiday is Maxim's by the sea. So Mademoiselle 1910 lives in a coterie of girls of her own age and an escort of faithful slaves. She arranges her own day. She shoots at clay pipes and plays golf in the morning. She plays tennis in the afternoon, she bathes ; she goes shrimping in most becoming costume at low tide. She enjoys life, and she is quite delightful. And the cavaliers servants are charming, too, for youth is always charming. They are as spick and span as well-creased flannel trousers, pleated shirts, high collars, and well-fitting coats can make them, some of them are cultivate moustaches, and very, very few of them are over twenty-five. Most of them have just left school, and they are learning life. Not life as the French boy of a few years back used to learn it as soon as he left school, for that was rather an ugly thing.

But the life of Mademoiselle 1910 and her young cavalier of to-day is a delicious caricature of the lives of young people at home. Somehow, whenever French people want to be very English they overdo it just a little. You meet a Frenchman dressed, and well-dressed too, by a Bondstreet tailor, and wonder why you know that he is French. Then his lavender kid gloves dawn on you—gloves that no Englishman would dream of wearing except at a dance, and you understand. As it is with the Frenchman's clothes, so it is with the seaside lives of the young French folk of to-day. They have invented English-sounding names for French caricatures (charming ones, I repeat) of English customs. They do not go for walks, ils font du footing, and le loving (which is flirtation in English) le tennis, le golf, la and bicyclette are all just a little different from their English equivalents. And in the evenings young men and maidens meet in the Casino, which was a stable a few years ago before X-sur-Mer ceased to be a fishing village and became a place. There Guy, Gaston and Gontran are in their element, and Ferdinand leads the cotillion. There Mademoiselle 1910 gives her charming little orders to this cavalier and that, dispenses dances and smiles with all the coquettish charm and none of the vice of the Court ladies of Louis XIV and has a thoroughly good time. She goes to bed at midnight instead of nine o'clock, and if her slumbers be not altogether dreamless there is no harm in the dreams It is a funny thing to say about a Republican country but freedom is actually being learned in French society at last and X-sur-Mer has taught the lesson. —John N. Raphael, in the St. Jame's, Budget.

TO END THE TORMENT OF PILES.

Nothing is more tormenting than piles. They make work almost impossible. It is agonising to move or sit down. Piles are dangerous, too, because if neglected they often lead to fistula. If you have piles, itching, bleeding or protruding, the earlier you begin with Dean's Ointment the easier your cure will be, and you will save yourself from untold misery and suffering. Dean's Ointment is a certain cure ; it has triumphed in hundreds of cases where every other treatment has failed.

Mrs. S. Parker, of 10, Victoria Cottages, Milton Square, Margate, England, says :—"I am very pleased to tell you that I have received great good from Doan's Ointment. I suffered two years from piles ; the bearing-down pains were dreadful, and I lost a lot of blood. Often I had to give up work and lie down, and at last I was obliged to seek medical advice. I got no better, however, and began to grow low-spirited and feeble.

"Hearing of Doan's Ointment I got some to try, and was surprised at the ease it gave me. I can now say it has done me more good than anything I have ever used, and I feel better than I have done for a long time. (Signed) (Mrs.) S. Parker."

"7 1-2 years later Mrs. Parker wrote :—"I am glad to tell you that I am still free from the old trouble."

Doan's Oinment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0 from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

UNLUCKY THIRTEEN.

Mother (who has discovered Tommy in the pantry) —"Good gracious, Tommy, what are you doing here?"

Tommy—"I was only a-counting the tarts, and found there was the unlucky number, thirteen, so I just took one to make it even."

TURNED TO ACCOUNT.

"Now, don't tell me any story about misfortune an' wantin' to be a hard worker, an' all that," said the hard-faced lady. "I can see right through you."

"Gracious!" said Dismal Dawson, "I know I ain't had nothin' to eat for three days, but I didn't know it had thinned me down like that."

TOO GALLANT.

"Oh, thank you," exclaimed an elderly lady to a laborer who surrendered his seat in a crowded tramcar—"thank you, very much!"

"That's orl right, mum," was the rejoinder.

As the lady sat down the chivalrous laborer added:—

"Wot I sees is, a man never ort to let a woman stand. Some men never gets up unless she is pretty ; but you see, mum, it don't make no difference to me!"

A SECOND SOLOMON.

Two brothers inherited a farm and quarrelled violently as to its division. Now, there lived in their village a certain wise old man, noted for the soundness of his advice. Him the brothers determined to appoint arbitration. Whatever he said they would abide by.

They laid the matter before him.

For a long while he thought, then delivered judgment.

"You," said he, "pointing to the elder," "shall divide the farm as you think best. And you," he continued, pointing to the younger, "shall have the first choice."

HE WAS NEAREST.

A small boy returned home from school the other afternoon, proudly exhibiting a book which he triumphantly declared he had won for natural history.

"Naitural history, laddie. Losh, you're far ower young for naitural history. Hoo did it happen?" asked his mother.

"Well, the teacher asked hoo mony legs an ostrich had, and I said three."

"But an ostrich only has two legs," said his mother.

"I ken," said the urchin, "but a' the rest o' the chaps said fower."

YOU NEVER CAN TELL.

It showed a spirit of pushfulness on the part o Mr. 'Arry Haugustus 'Awkins, that he should extend his proper sphere as a vendor of vegetables by also making and selling pork sausages, and the neighbors resented it.

Into the merits of the sausages let us not enter, for they never entered us ; nor did Mr. 'Awkins commit himself regarding their quality in the notice which he had painted above his shop—

"Pork Sausages. Our Own Make."

But the opinions of the neighbors were more decided, and one fine morning the maker found his sign altered thus—

"Pork Sausages. Our Own Moke!"

NOT THE MOTOR'S FAULT.

A motor car was proceeding along a country lane. In it were seated two motorists wearing the most correct thing in the way of fur coats, goggles, &c.

On swinging round a curve they came full upon a groom, who was exercising a couple of horses. As the animals appeared to be restive the car was brought to a standstill, but the horses' terror only grew worse.

One of the motorists called to the groom—

"Can't you get them past? We've stopped the car."

To their surprise the man responded—

"Oh, it ain't the motor, sir. If you gentlemen will only get out and hide behind the hedge for a minute it'll be all right."

TRUSTWORTHY.

"Tem," said the squire to the village reprobate, "do you think it's right to leave your wife at home at the washtub while you pass your time fishing?"

"That's all right, sir," was the reply. "I've trained her so she don't need any watching. She'll work just as hard as if I was there."

NO VISIONS NOW.

It was a glorius afternoon. Summer at length had arrived. The nature student wandered among the buttercups and daises, and suddenly someone spoke, Looking up, the naturalist beheld typical specimen of the "Weary Willy," type. Even in his rags the nature student could not help envying the opportunities of the tram to acquire first-hand knowledge from Mother nature herself.

"Ah my friend," he said, "how well you must know the face of 'Nature, and know it sinking in such a glory that it swallows up the whole horizon with its passionate fire? Have you see the mist gliding like a spectre down the shrinking-hillside, or the moon struggling to shake off the rugged storm cloud?"

The reformed tramp looked at his questioner, and a faint smile overspread his once clean features as he replied:—

"No, sir, not since I signed the pledge."

HE STILL REMEMBERED THEM.

"By-the-way," said the man who had stopped at a farmhorse to water his horse, "fifteen years ago a poor boy came this way and you took him in."

"Yes?" queried the farmer somewhat surprised.

"You were kind to him," went on the stranger. "You fed him, gave him words of encouragement and an old suit of clothes, put half-a-crown in his pocket, and sent him on his way rejoicing. He told you at the time that he would never forget your kindness. Am I right?"

"Yes, you are," replied the farmer.

"He said that if he prospered he would see that you never had occasion to regret your kindness to a poor, struggling lad."

"Gracious?" exclaimed the farmer's wife excitedly. 'It sounds almost like a fairy tale, don't it? Why, you must have seen him."

"I have," said the stranger, "and he sent a message to you."

"What is it?" they both asked expectantly.

"He told me to tell you that he is still poor."

As the stranger drove away the farmer went out and kicked the pump viciously, while his wife threw a rolling-pin at the chickens.

COLONEL SOLON'S AMUSING EXPERIENCE.

"Sakes alive," said the good-natured Colonel Solon, as he came into the club, "I never felt so warm as this but once afore in my life, and that art time 'twasn't so awful hot in the atmosphere ither."

"When was it, colonel?"

"Don't believe I ever told you that, did I? 'Twas some time ago. I was living at a country town, and was a respectable member of one of the churches an', like all respectable members, had a ticket for my sleeping berth during long sermons on hot days. One day, when 'twas mor'n usually hot, I was just droppin' off to sleep, when I thought I'd wide my forehead. I felt, but couldn't find my handkerchief. Just then I noticed suthin white on the floor beyond my feet, an', being a little night-sighted, I took it for my missing rag, and went for it. There wasn't no partitions below he seats in that ere church, so when I reached down I saw someone in the pew front of me had a foot on my handkercher, an' it riled me a trifle ; so when I got hold of it I yanked about two hundred weight on it the first haul. Sakes alive! There was the alfirdest scream you ever heard, an' there I had got hold of old maid Jenkin' summer dress, an' yanked her off her seat an' under it into my own pew afore I know'd myself. She flounced up in a second, with a long dust mark down her back, her hat jammed over her eye, her sleeve ripped open, an' half her false hair hangin' down her shoulders. I just set her thar sort o' stunned like, with the minister an' the whole congregation watchin' her crawling out from under my pew, lookin' like as if we'd been having a fight, an' she'd got the worst of it and me not a knowing what to say. I am't abin to that church since, an' as Miss Jenkins said I was drunk, they kind o' read me out of the place, an' I never had a chance to vindicate my character."

SWAM BEFORE HIM.

Banks—"I had a new experience yesterday. An unusual one. I ate a hearty dinner, finishing up with a Welsh rare but a mince pie, and some lobster. Then I went to a place of amusement. I had hardly entered the building before everything swam before me."

Binks—"The Welsh rare bit did."

Bunks—"No ; it was the lobster."

Bonks—"I think it was the mince-pie."

Banks—"No ; I have a simpler explanation than that. I never felt better in my life. I was at the squorium."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MORIBUND SUPERSTITIONS.

"The bride of to-day" is no longer the fear-full maiden who anxiously listens to every adage of superstitious lore lest by overlooking anyone of its dictums she should call down on herself and her new life ill-fortune or calamity. "Tout a fait au contraire!" She carefully plans everything appertaining to the arrangements for the great event of her life with an eye to perfection of detail which in olden days would have been considered bad form. A few generations ago the attitude expected in the bride on entering the church was either that of blushing confusion or of pale and anxious nervousness. Not so our modern bride: self-possession marks her for its own. She steps out of the carriage carefully gathering up her trailing draperies, and on entering the porch of the edifice, looks about for the person who has been assigned to the task of spreading out the folds of the train to greater effect. She smilingly greets her bridesmaids, and, arrived at the end of the aisle, pauses, glancing back to see that they are all in readiness for the processional march. Superstition number one is therein violated, for an old saying was that, once arrayed in her bridal gown, the bride must never look behind her till she again leaves the church. To go back still further in her preparations, it was supposed to be the height of ill-luck for the bride to try on her wedding-dress in its completed state. Now she prefers to leave nothing to chance, and so goes to her dressmaker, not one to be fitted, but also she arrays herself in it a few days before the event to see its full effect, even to the bridal veil and orange blossom wreath. Some there are, of course, who still reverence these superstitions of a pass age—as, for instance, Lady Douro (nee Coats), wife of the Duke of Wellington's heir, who would not even be fitted for her wedding dress. Not so the up-to-date bride such as Miss Gerard who was lately married, a London Correspondence writes. No detail had been overlooked by her, and careful attention had been paid to the perfect fit of this creation.

MISS GERARD'S BRIDAL GOWN.

It was composed entirely of cream satin, with an overdress of white ninon, having a deep draped flounce of old lace, which was worn by Mrs. Gerard-Dicconson at her own wedding. At the front of the skirt the lace was brought up to a point, headed by a deep embroidery of pearls—not seed pearls, but pearls as large as a lentil, graduating to smaller ones. This embroidery was continued to the sides, where it is met by a cascade of lace, caught at this point by a tiny bunch of orange-blossoms and white heather. The corsage was similarly embroidered, and draped with cross-over effect, the same rich pearl trimming appearing again on the hemlike piece into which the train is gathered. Altogether a garment which left nothing to be desired, and worn with it was a tulle veil falling from a veritable cap, not merely secured to the hair by means of the floral diadem.

A REVERSION.

To hark back to the matter of superstitions at eddings, the wearing of black was at one time considered very unlucky at such a function—Nowadays it is the most favoured apparel ; and Friday weddings were unknown, while a Saturday wedding, which formerly was, to say the least, avoided as foretelling that the wedded life would be of short duration, is now the most popular for weddings during the season.

ABOUT GEMS.

Then as to the question of lucky or unlucky stones and other gems. Of yore the gift of pearls was said to portend that the giver would cause the recipient tears and sorrow ; now a string or strings of pearls are looked upon as the absolutely essential gift from a bridegroom to his bride. Opals were never given, except to those for whom the stone of ill-omen was the "birthday stone," in which case it stood for good fortune. The modern bride tells her friends what is her favourite stone, not necessarily that one which represents the month in which her birthday falls, and, as a rule, among her gifts of jewellery she will find many articles set with her "pet" gem.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—October 14.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr W B Cotton, B Cov
Mr H A Hindmarsh, B
Mr W G Wedderspoon, B
Mr S Wazirsingh, B
Major J S Kemball, 29 Punj (Kurram Militia)
Capt D A Blair, 2 Goorkha Rifles

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt J A Brett, I A, B, 14 days
Mr W M Crawford, B Cov, 6 weeks
Mr W H Webb, B Cov, 12 mo
Mr W J E Lupton, B Cov, 12 mo
Mr B S Carey, C I E, B, 6 mo M C
Mr S Wazirsingh, B, 3 mo M C
Mr O C Lees, B, 13 days
Mr T Wylie, B, 2 mo M C
Rev W O O'Conor, B, 3 mo M C
Mr C S Chalmers, B, 1 mo M C
Mr F V Tayler, B, 1 mo M C
Mr T E Moir, M Cov, 20 days
Mr F E C Carr, M, 6 mo M C
Rev E O Jervis, M, 1 mo
Rev W Muspratt, M, 3 mo 5 days
Lieut Col W H Quicke I M S, Bo, 3 mo M C
Mr T H Marston, Bo, 2 mo M C
Lieut Gen Sir L Dering, K C B, D S O, commanding Burma Div, till Dec 3, 1910
Major Gen T D Pilcher C B, commanding Sirhind Brigade, till Nov 1 1910
Col H Rose, A Q M G, Lucknow, till Dec 9, 1910
Major P G Rodney Anderson, I A, till Nov 2r 1910
Capt A C Fergusson, R A, till Feb 11, 1911
Capt R G Shuttleworth' 10th Mah L I, 7 mo
Capt D Pitcher, C I Impl Service Cav, till Nov 20, 1910
Capt R Orr, S and T Corps, 3 mo
Capt H B Clarke, R E, till May 13, 1911

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major A C Elliott, I A, B
Capt E Barnardiston, R E, B
Mr S N Mackenzie, B Cov
Mr P C Penn-Gaskell, B
Mr A Croad, B
Mr R F Tucker, B
Mr F T Hart, B
Miss D Garstang, B
Dr P C Woollatt, B
Mrs K S Palsgrave, M
Mr J Hassan, Bo
Lieut P T Etherton, 39 Garhwal Rifles

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 4th October :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

......	For week ending 14th Oct. 1910.	Total from 1st Apr. to 14th Oct. 1910.	For week ending 14th Oct. 1909.	Total from 1st Apr. to 14th Oct. 1909.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	24	67	15	573
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	25	644	29	587
Vessels transported	13	506	14	405
Vessels attended to	1	56	...	24
Vessels warped	...	34	1	26

The Economy of "Paisley Flour"
is so great that 2 oz. is sufficient to raise a pound of ordinary flour. And do you know that when "Paisley Flour" is used, cake making at home is really very little trouble. Also you know that all the ingredients are clean and sound when you bake at home.

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PROPRIETARY PUBLICATIONS.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
A Description of some of its Historic Sites. By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
Viewed in its Political, Social, and Commercial Aspects from Mandalay By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
Narrative of a Journey from Bombay to the Bosphorus. By Grattan Geary (2 Vols).

LAYS OF THE LAW.
Being a Selection of Leading Cases from the Bombay High Court Reports after the manner of various other Great Poets. By W. E. H. One Rupee.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

WILL FORMS of different kinds.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, October 27.

2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	79 1-16—1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	97+1-1
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ...	92 3-4 unchgd
1-2 per cent. Got. Securities	63 1-16 unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	...25 7-8—1-16
Do. 2 months hence	26 1-16—1-16
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.	
Silver in New York	56 1-4 unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs—	25-29 1-2+1
Do. Berlin	20·47 1-2—1-2
Do. New York	4·86 1-2—1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 p.c. since 20-10-10	
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight..	4 11-16—1-16
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight.	4 3-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	5 1-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	5 1-8 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ...	... 4 5-8 unchgd
Do. of day market loans	... 4 5-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...	... 77-9 unchgd
Amount Paid into the Bank of England.	£ 1,00,000
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)	1-3-15 1-2

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of 15th instant, arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£31,300,000	Dec. £ 7,00,000
Public Deposits	...£ 7,200,000	Inc. £ 1,00,000
Other Deposits	...£40,000,000	Dec. £ 1,400,000
Government Securities	£15,000,000	Unchanged.
Other Securities	...£28,400,000	Dec. £ 6,00,000
Notes and Gold	...£22,000,000	Dec. £ 8,00,000

The Bank's Reserve is 46 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, October 27.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spots...	Fair demand, steady.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Easier.
Total Sales	8,000
Sales in East Indian	600
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Imports	31,000
Mid-Americans	7-62—19
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...	... 12 1-4—1-8

Cotton Delivery	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
	7·55	7·49	7·49
	— 7	— 6	— 7
Mid. Uplands	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
	7·49	7·49	7·50
G. O. C.	— 6	— 6	— 6
	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
Liverpool	7·50	7·51	7·50
	— 6	— 6	— 5

NEW-YORK, October 27.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	53,000
Do Last year	60,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	18,000
Do. Exports to Continent ...	34,000
Spot Cotton—	14·75+30

Futures at New York .... Dec. 14·52+30 Do at New York .... Mar. 14·51+23 { Advanced on unfavorable weather report and on firm southern spot Market.

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton	... 14 1-4 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec. ...	14·29+26
Do. do. Mar. ...	14·50+24

Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs C.I.F. 36 1-4
Do Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do Name of Ports—London.
Do Whether Sellers.—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat—Easier.
Wheat South Australian.—36 3-4—October—Sellers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. ... 47 3-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Nominal.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 46 1-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc,—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs. ex-ship 40
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship... 61
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 64 3-4
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Port—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.

SKIN SALE.

Goat skin sale closed to-day firm with good demand 8,93,000 sold.
Goat skin Madras Prime 1d. lower.
Goat skin Madras Fair 1d. higher.
Goat skin Madras ordinary unchanged.
Goat skin Bombay good 1-2d. higher.
Goat skin Bombay fair 1d. higher.
Goat skin Bombay ordinary 1 to 1 1-2 higher.
Sheep skin sale opened to-day with good demand.
Sheep skin Madras 1 to 2d. higher.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio No. 7 quality. 10 3-4

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ... 12
Months of Shipment, May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Good business at easier rates.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ..5-10—Value—Quiet.

ARRIVALS.

"Dunbarmoor", "Strathairly."

IVORY QUOTATIONS.

FROM HALE AND SON.

	Solid End.	Hollow End.	Hole.	Prices.
No. 1 Centres hard round ...(No. 3)	3 at 3½	3⅜ at 3⅝	up to 2½	per cwt.
(„ 4)		3½ at 3¾		
(„ 5)		3⅝ at 3⅞		£ 70
(„ 6)		3⅞ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard round ...(No. 7)	3 at 3½	4 at 4¼	up to 2½	£ 66
(„ 8)		4 at 4¼		
(„ 9)		4 at 4½		
X Centres, hard round	3 at 4	3½ at 4½	up to 2½	£ 61
Soft Centres, round...	3 at 3⅜	3⅜ at 4½	„	£ 73
Soft X Centres				£ 72
Soft Flat X Centres.				£ 70
No. 1 Centres, hard flat ...(No. 3)	3 at 3⅜	3⅜ at 3⅝	up to 2½	
(„ 4)		3½ at 3¾		
(„ 5)		3⅝ at 3⅞		£ 61
(„ 6)		3⅞ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard flat (No. 7)	3 at 3⅜	4 at 4¼	up to 2½	
(„ 8)		4 at 4½		£ 64
(„ 9)		4½ at 4½		
Flat X ...				£ 60
	Cnt End.	Hollow End.		
Bengal Hollows, round hard ... ... B	2¾ at 3	3¼ at 3½		£ 60
C	2½ at 2¾	3 at 3¼		
D	2¼ at 2½	2¾ at 3¼		£ 58
Bengal Hollows, flat hard ... ... B	2¾ at 3	3¼ at 3½		
C	2½ at 2¾	3 at 3¼		£ 49
D	2¼ at 2½	2¾ at 3¼		£ 47
Ball Hollows, hard or soft ... ... A	3 at 3½	3	soft A	£ 70
B	2¾ at 3	2¾	„ B	£ 68
			Hard A	£ 70
			„ B	£ 68
C	2½ at 2¾	2¼ at 2¾		£ 60
D	2¼ at 2½	2¼ at 2½		£ 39
E	at 2½	2 at 2½		£ 35
Points usual assortment				36

IVORY.

The following quantities have arrived to date for the quarterly sales, 25th October :—

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
28	18	3	8	East Indian.
26	6	3	8	Egyptian.
0	19	2	10	Abyssinian.
11	15	1	18	West Coast African.
0	3	3	19	Lisbon.
2	10	2	25	Sea Horse Teeth and Boars Tusks.
0	1	0	9	Rhinoceros Horns.
70	16	1	13	

Deliveries since July auctions 67 Tons.

The following are the rates for American and Egyptian Cotton as quoted as compared with the last week:—

	20th Oct.	27th Oct.	Difference.
In Liverpool—			
Spot ...	7·96	7·69	—27
Oct.-Nov. ...	7·66	7·55	—11
April-May ...	7·62	7·50	—12
In New York—			
Spot ...	14·45	14·75	+30
Dec.Futures ...	14·22	14·52	+30
Mar. Futures ...	14·40	14·51	+11
In New Orleans—			
Spot ...	14 3-8	14 1-4	—1-8
Dec. Futures ...	14·23	14·29	+ 6
Mar. Futures ...	14·50	14·50	Same
Egyptian ...	12 7-16	12 1-4	—3-16

YARN.

This week some business in 30s water and 40 ring Glasgow is reported. Demand in the local market is good but stocks are very limited and dealers are not anxious to part with their holdings unless they realise good rates.

Home Prices are as under :—
2-30 s Grey 12d.
2-30 s Bleached 13d.
2-40 s Grey 12 7-8d.
2-40 s Bleached 13 7-8d.
2-60 s Grey 16 3-4d.
2-60 s Bleached 17 1-2d.
2-80 s Grey 21 1-2d.
2-80 s Bleached.
2-100 s Grey 27 1-2d.

Local prices are as under :—	per lb.
30 s Water ...	...Rs. 0 10 6 to 0 11 6
40 s „ ...	... „ 0 11 6 to 0 12 0
40 s Glasgow ...	... „ 0 11 9 to 0 12 0
40 s Mull ...	... „ 0 11 9 to 0 12 0
60 s Mull ...	... „ 1 2 0 to 1 6 0
2-100 s Grey ...	... „ 1 11 9
2-100 s Bleached	... „ 1 13 6
2-80 s Grey ...	... „ 1 5 3
2-80 s Bleached...	... „ 1 8 0
2-30 s Grey ...	... „ 0 12 6
2-30 s Bleached...	... „ 0 13 0
2-40 s Grey ...	... „ 0 12 3
2-40 s Bleached...	... „ 0 13 6
2-60 s Grey ...	... „ 1 1 6
2-60 s Bleached...	... „ 1 0 3

MERCERISED YARN.

Demand is very poor and dealers are willing to sell their holdings bought in a higher market even at a big sacrifice. There is no prospect of a rise in the near future.

		Rs.
2-84 s	Grey	at 26 1-2d
2-80 s	Grey	„ 25 1-2d
2-80 s	Bleached	„ 26 1-2d
2-84 s	Bleached	„ 27 1-2d

Local prices are as under :—	Per lb.
2-80 s Grey M. Yarn ...	Rs. 1 9 0
2-80 s Bleached ...	„ 1 9 0
2-84 s Grey ...	„ 1 9 0
2-84 s Bleached ...	„ 1 11 0
2-60 s Grey ...	„ 1 5 0
2-60 s Bleached ...	„ 1 6 6

GREY GOODS.

Prices in Manchester are very firm and now that the reports of the new cotton crop are out there is no chance of a decline in prices. Some makers require January shipment which shows that they are fitted up with orders. As there is every probability of a good business next year, dealers are holding on to their limited stocks. In Grey Dhoties the stock of 2-10 and 2-11 yds. is very limited and prices for these being out of proportion the 2·9 yds business is impossible. In lustre bordered Dhooties a firm is reported to have sold a good line at 2-11 ; stock in the local market is big and there are no prospects of any rise. Price for G. P. Drills remains unchanged.

Rallis (Original Fari)	Rs. 5 13 0
Do. (Imitation Fari)	No goods.
Do. 100,000	„ 6 6 0
Do. 4025	„ 5 3 0
Do. 7900	„ 5 14 0
Do. Drills Majid	„ 7 10 0
Do. Jacconets No. 18	„ 3 8 6
Do. do. No. 636	„ 3 5 0
Do. do. No. 138	„ 2 14 0
Do. Mulls No. 525	„ No goods.
Ritchie, Four Heads	„ 6 1 0
Do. No. 1566	„ No goods.
Forbes No. 651	„ 5 9 6
Lyon, Shanker	„ 6 0 6
Do. No. 1575	„ No goods.
Do. Bhut Chap	„ 6 8 0
Denhursts 5	„ 6 15 0
Do. B B B	„ 8 14 0
Do. B B	„ 7 11 0
Bombay C No. 1500	„ 5 12 6
Grahams No. 2730	„ 5 10 0
Do. Yellow Horse 8lbs.	„ 5 5 0
Flemings No. 468	„ 5 3 0
Original Sinduris 8lbs	„ 5 11 0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen	No goods.
Peppell Drills, American	„ 10 9 0

WHITE GOODS.

This week there was a good demand in the bazaar from Delhi and Amritsar buyers. Dealers are daily demanding higher prices, as Manchester prices are too high to enable them to replace the goods. Two firms are reported to have sold their known nainsooks at 2-8 1-2 and 2-6 1-2. Those firms, who anticipating higher prices have bought on spec, will be able to sell their holdings at a profit. In shirtings business is impossible as the difference in prices is too big to be bridged over. Liepmann 1,500 rules the same and no business is reported.

Graham's Nainsooks ...	77/7777	No goods.
Do. do. ...	88/8888	Rs. 2 2 0
Do. do. ...	A I	„ 2 8 0
Do. do. ...	199/399	„ 2 14 0
Do. Mulls ...	9/999	„ 3 11 0
Do. do. ...	9999	„ 4 5 0
Rallis Nainsooks ...	2600	„ 1 13 0
Do. do. ...	61/81	„ 1 15 6
Do do. ...	7070/9090	„ 2 1 6
Do. do. ...	9999	„ 2 5 0
Do. do. ...	5300/9300	„ 2 7 6
Do. do. ...	7/27	„ 2 8 0
Do. do. ...	88/98	„ 2 12 0
Do. do. ...	39620	„ 2 14 6
Rallis Mulls ...	55	„ 1 4 0
Do. do. ...	Sun	„ 1 7 0
Do. do. ...	1170	„ 1 8 0
Do. do. ...	1270	„ 1 8 6
Do. do. ...	50/60	„ 2 15 6
Do. do. ...	6/600	„ 3 13 0
Do. do. ...	6000	„ 4 7 6
Do. do. ...	88	„ 3 7 0
Ritchie Nainsooks ...	3939/5959	„ 1 13 0
Do. do. ...	3500/5520	„ 3 0 0
Do. Mulls ...	1260	„ 1 10 6
Do. do. ...	(Jovala).	„ 2 8 0
Lyon Nainsooks ...	4545/6767	„ 2 0 3
Greaves do ...	8000	„ 3 1 6
Do. Mulls ...	5060	„ 1 10 6
Do. Nainsooks	30/50000	„ 2 1 6
Shaw Wallace's „ ...	Motor Car.	„ No Goods.
Macdonald Mulls ...	64	„ 3 8 0
Liepmanns shirtings...	1500s.	„ 10 0 0
Holland ...	40000	„ 11 0 0
Do. ...	X X X X	„ 10 0 0
Lyon ...	C 4000	„ 13 10 0
Horrocks Shirtings...	M O	„ 12 6 0
Do. do. ...	M H	„ 13 6 0
Do. do. ...	E F	„ 16 8 0
Do. do. ...	S O	„ 20 8 0

BOMBAY, October 27.

EXCHANGE.

The market was steady at 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T. and demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	1s 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward ...	1s. 4 3-32d. 15 Nov.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready	1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 m/s	1s. 4 2-32d.
„ „ Forward	1s. 4 5-16d. J.-M.
„ 6 m/s Ready ...	1s. 4 1-2d.
France 3 m/s „ ...	171 1-2
Marks 3 m/s „ ...	139 1-2
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	138 1 2
„ Shanghai ...	186 1-4
„ Japan ...	149

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-16 down both for ready and forwards at 25 7-8 and 26 respectively and New York declined by 1-8 at 56 1-8.

Locally the silver market opened at Rs. 74-14-0 for Kartic. The London market declined, but private advices reported quiet. Our market remained easier in the beginning and there being retail sellers forwards was easier by an anna, but later in the evening more local demand originating forwards advanced to Rs. 74-15-0 at the close. The market remained steady and prices fluctuated by an anna or two. Demand for ready was dull and about 50 cases changed hands.

Locally the Gold market remained quite dull without any up country or local demand and prices were easier by quarter to half an anna. Sovereigns were in little less demand and prices declined by 1-2 to 3-4 annas. Stocks of Gold and sovereigns are increasing, and demand being dull, there will be no improvement at present.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
8 touch Fakirsett	23	9	0
97 touch Chintu	23	7	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch	23	15	6
National Bank	23	15	6
Chartered Bank	23	15	6
Sovereigns Shield	15	2	6
Do. Dragon ...	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	6
English Gold	23	15	0
Native Bullion	23	15	6
Indian Specie Bank ...	23	18	9

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	74	11	0
117 Penny Ready	74	10	0
Local per tola	0	11	6

FUTURES.

First Settlement	74	15	0
Second do	75	1	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Firm. London price was 1·0 up, sellers remained firm and very little business is passing. Prices unchanged.

Rapeseed.—Quiet. London price was 1 down. There being a good demand prices were put up by half an anna to an anna.

Poppyseed and Mowraseed.—Quiet but steady. Enquiry poor.

Wheat.—Quiet. London prices unchanged. Very little business is passing and prices fluctuated by half an anna.

Castorseed, Gingellyseed and Groundnuts—Steady. Demand moderate. Prices unchanged.

Linseed, Bold	...Rs. 13 12 0
Linseed, Small	... „ 13 8 0
Linseed, Brown	... „ 13 14 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Delhi	... „ 6 7 0
Brown Cawnpore	... „ 6 6 0
Yellow do.	... „ 7 4 0
Do. Gujarat	... „ 7 12 0
Brown Katni	... „ 7 0 0
Poppyseed	... „ 10 6 0
Castorseed	... „ 39 to 40
WHEAT—	
Pissi	... „ 31 to 33
Hard Red	... „ 30 to 31
GINGELLYSEED—	
Yellow Hinganghat	... „ 54 to 55
Rai Khandesh—	... „ 70 to 90
Mowraseed	... „ 7 10 0
Groundnuts	... „ 48 to 50
Cottonseed	— „ 25 to 26
Maize	— „ 17 to 18
Wheat Yellow	— „ 38 to 40
Khandwa	... „ 40 to 45
Bajaro	... „ 27 to 30
Joowar	... „ 16 to 18
Gram	... „ 21 to 27
Minbara	... „ 58 to 58
Brown Jubbulpore	... „ 50 to 51
Brown Meggi	... „ 49 to 50
Kabra	... „ 55 to 57
Black Kutni	... „ 47 to 48
Myrabollams	... „ 19 to 20

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Thursday, 27th October, 1910:—

Wheat	9,861 cwts
Linseed	619 „
Rapeseed	2,875 „
Gingellyseed	12,681 „
Poppyseed	1,133 „
Groundnuts...	362 „
Castorseed	3,908 „
Rice	3,226 „
Myrabollams	28 „
Cottonseed	2,889 „
Mowraseed	733 „
Gram	1,540 „
Joowar	556 „
Maize ... ... —	220 „

The following are the weekly receipts of wheat, seeds and produce into Bombay :—

......	Total for the week ending 27th Oct. 1910.	Since 1st Jan. 1910	Since. 1st Jan. 1909
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wheat	56338	3409542	3951832
Linseed	10688	2461101	1652967
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds...	31109	2183021	1342611
Gingellyseed ...	52626	1988535	880372
Poppyseed ...	4855	616452	623990
Groundnuts ...	2118	644692	253863
Castorseed ...	19087	1188666	1324369
Rice ...	13970	4726123	5709465
Myrabollams ...	1911	1149205	692709
Cottonseed ...	18655	6196843	2607180
Mowraseed ...	3355	324787	601462
Gram ...	17936	708594	664956
Joowar ...	5239	341028	343885
Maize ...	1575	79394	31039

LOCAL YARNS.

The market is firm. There is Good Demand from Shanghai market.

The fortnightly sales of Shanghai report sales of 2,000 bales, stock 37,000 bales, unsold 17,000 bales and exchange 181 ; market brisk and good Demand for 10-12-20. The fortnightly sales of Hongkong report 700 bales sold, unsold stock 30,000 bales, 17,000 bales with Chinese merchants and exchange 141. Market dull. The following sales are reported:—

500 bales Sorab	No. 10 at 0' 7
400 bales Tricumdas............	„ 10 at 6'18
200 bales Jubilee	„ 20 at 7'12
200 Ripon	„ 20 at 7'12
1,000 bales David	„ 10 at 6'12
500 bales David	„ 12 at 7'15
400 bales Indo-China	„ 10 at 6'12 1-2
400 bales Indo-China	„ 12 at 6'15

SHARES.

The market is steady and unchanged with small business passing. High prices of cotton have stopped. Mill shares are rising. The Bank of Bombay shares have gradually advanced to Rs. 1,580 ; Bank of India, after touching Rs. 60, have improved to Rs. 63 1-4 ; Indian Specie Bank shares, after touching Rs. 57, have declined to Rs. 56 ; Bombay Merchants Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 9 1-2 ; Bank of Bengal have improved to Rs. 1,550 ; Eastern Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 75 1-2 to Rs. 76. In mill companies, Central India's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,745 X. D. ; Century Mill shares are weak at Rs. 210 ; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares are steady at Rs. 1,120 ; Crescent's are quiet at Rs. 77 1-2; David's have ruled at and about Rs. 381 1-4 ; Edward Sassoon Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 206 ; Fazulbhoy Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 205 ; Jamshed's have declined to Rs. 155 ; Khattau Makanji Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 735 ; Kohinoor's have declined to Rs. 660 ; Maneckjee Petit's have ruled at and about Rs. 2,795 ; New City of Bombay are unchanged at Rs. 755 ; Standard's are quiet at Rs. 1,040 and Swadeshi's at Rs. 1,085 ; Vishnu Cotton Mill ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 520 to Rs. 522 1-2. In miscellaneous companies, Bombay Burma T. Corp. shares are quiet at Rs. 512 1-2 ; Bombay E. S. and Tram Co. ordinary shares have improved to Rs.112 and preference shares to Rs. 167; Bombay Steam N. Co.'s ordinary shares have improved to 267 1-2 ; X. D. and Preference shares to Rs. 272 1-2 X. D.; Central India Mining Co. shares are quiet at Rs. 28 ; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares are steady at Rs. 757 1-2 ; Shivrajpur's have improved to Rs. 17 ; Sirdar Carbonia Gas Co. shares have changed hands at Rs. 105 X. D., Tata Iron and Steel Co. ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 28, preference shares at Rs. 98, and differed at Rs. 76 ; Treacher's are quiet at Rs. 500. In railway companies, Ahmedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 615 ; Ahmedabad Dholka have advanced to Rs. 123; Amritsar Patty are steady at Rs. 127 ; Tapty Valley Railway shares have advanced to Rs. 487-2. In press shares, Mofussil's are unchanged at Rs. 915; New Berar's are quiet at Rs. 575 and Indian cotton at Rs. 151-14. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COTTON.

Liverpool was 5 to 7 points down, New York 30 up and futures 30 and 26 up. The tone of the local market for ready lots was good and demand for ready and forwards being firm prices advanced by Re.1 to Rs. 2. Opener advises 3 and 5 up. The market for new crop remained quiet but steady and demand being little prices declined by Re. 1 to Rs. 2. Business in New Broach was done in the morning at Rs. 315 1-2, but demand being poor prices declined to Rs. 314 1-2.

We learn of the following purchases :—

500	Japan T. & Co	Bengal	475-280
200	Do.	Balapur	310 Nov.
300	Do,	Khamgaon	305
100	Queen Mills	Angar	292
300	Currimbhai Mills	Bengal	274
100	P. Jeram & Co	Do.	283
100	Bussank & Co	Dabhai	288
300	Ralli Bros	Akola	295 Jan.
200	E Spinner & Co	Mathia	275 „
200	R. D. Master & Co	Khandesh F.G.	275
100	Finlay	Wardha	285
200	Elphinstone Mill	Khamgaon	265
100	W. Wolf & Sons	Surat	328
100	Do.	Mathia	140

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	... 256
„ F Good	... 245
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	... 273
„ F Good	... 262
Sind Punjab Fine	... 272
„ F Good	... 261
Khandesh Fine	... 284
„ F Good	... 274
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	... 301
„ F Good	... 291
Akola Khangaum Fine	... 295
„ F Good	... 285
Amraoti Fine	... 295
„ F Good	... 285
Yeotmal Fine	... 303
„ F Good	... 293
Nagpore	... 310
F Good	... 300
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	... 313
„ F Good	... 303
Methia Fine	... 284
„ F Good	... 274
Broach Gin Fine	... 335
„ F Good	... 328
Broach Gin Good	... 316
Comptah Gin	... 325
Sawginned Good,	... 323
Westerns H. G.	... 307
Do M G	... 313

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 27th October, 1910 :—

	Bales,
Khandeish	58 „
Central India	...... „
Barsi and Nagur	...... „
Berar	11 „
Central Provinces	...... „
Oomras...	69 „
Dholera	425 „
Broach...	...... „
Coompta and Dharwar ...	...... „
Westerns	...... „
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	3,095 „
Bengal Rajputana	...... „
Sind	...... „
Persian	3 „
American	...... „
Other Sorts	...... „
Egyptian	...... „
Total ...	3,592 „

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

....	Total for week 27th Oct.	Total since 1st Oct. 1910.	Total same time lastseason 1909.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	164	164	259
Central India... ...	....	34	......
Barsee and Nagur ...	94	214	426
Berar	505	630	85
Central Provinces ...	33	714	96
Total Oomras ...	796	1,756	866
Dholleras	1,082	2,403	1,336
Broach	...	67	248
Compta and Dharwar.	1,691	5,539	1,397
Westerns	324	683	2,502
Bengals N. W. Provinces) ...	14,175	21,866	53,824
Bengals (Rajputana)...	...	216	423
Sind	...	......	20
Persian	12	50	764
American	...	......	293
Egyptian	...	99	120
Other sorts	...	......	......
Total ...	18,080	32,679	61,798

LIVERPOOL, October 28.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	37,000
Future Delivery Prices :—	
Oct.—Nov.	7·58+3
Nov.—Dec.	7·53+4
Dec.—Jan.	7·51+4
Jan.—Feb.	7·53+4
Feb.—Mar.	7·51+4
Mar.—Apl.	7·54+4
Apl.—May	7·54+4
May.—June	7·55+4
June—July	7·51+4

Bombay Cotton Trade Association Ltd. Cotton Statistics :—

	1909-10	1908-09	Difference.	
Receipts for the week	18,080	21,807	—	2,727
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 27th Oct.	32,679	61,798	—	29,119
Shipts for the week				
Europe	3,301	2,160	+	1,148
China and Japan... Coast Ports.........	5,568	2,140	+	3,528
Total	89,196	4,300	+	4,676
Totalshipts from 1st Oct. to 27th Oct.				
Europe	41,767	11,375	+	30,392
China	......	900	—	900
Japan	7,757	3,144	+	4,613
Coast Ports	469	1386	—	907
Total	49,993	16,805	+	33,188
Afloat in harbour,				
Europe............	15,304	3,404	+	11,900
China .... Japan .... Coast Ports.........	Nil	950	—	950

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 17th Sept. 1910—19,319 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1909 to 30th July 1910—9,278 bales.

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	This Month Seed.	This Month Cotton.	Next Month Seed.	Next Month Cotton.
Antwerp ...	......	......	15 0	15 6
Dunkirk ...	16 0	16 6	15 6	16 0
Havre	......	......	15 6	16 0
Hull	......	......	14 6	15 6
Liverpool ...	......	......	15 6	16 0
Marseilles ...	......	......	15 6	16 0
Genoa	16 6	19 0	15 6	16 0
London... ...	......	......	15 0	16 0
Hamburg ...	16 6	19 6	15 6	16 0
Trieste ...	......	......	17 0	18 0
Venice ...	......	......	17 0	18 0
Open Ports, December ...	15 6			
Jan-May ...	15 3			

COAL.

	Ready. Rs.	Forwards. Rs.
Heilger's Anthracite Coal ...	13-0	13-8
Do. Standard „ ...	12-0	12-8

METALS.

Market on the other side is firm and maintained and copper is quoted £69-10. The cause of the rise according to mail advices is forward buying and on the statement made by the Rio Jento Board, as to the necessity of a reduction in the world's output the general feeling is decided by bullish. Local prices are maintained and demand is good.

In Yellow Metal market is also firm and the last quotation is £58. Firms, who hold stock, are gradually selling. Demand in the local market is good.

We quote :—

		lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4		21 28 35 42 56 63 70 77 84	Rs. 54 6
Yellow Metal Sheets		21 28 35 42 49 56	„ 45 8
Tin Ingots		... ...	„ 43 12
Spelter	S M	... ...	to 43 14
	M M	... ...	
	J	... ...	„ 20 8
	G	... ...	
Georgshutte		... ...	„ 22 6
Copper Ingots	K S	... ...	„ 48 4
Copper Sheetings...		lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	57 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings.		lbs. 14, 16, 10, 12	46 1-2 to 49 1-2

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Thursday, October 27.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullion Rs.	COIN. Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other Coin. Rs.
8 Boxes ...	5,56,800	......	......
1 Box ...	......	15,000	......
1 do ...	28,800	......	......
11 Boxes ...	5,76,000	75,000	......
3 do ...	1,53,600	......	......
1 Box ...	76,800	......	......
4 Boxes ...	2,30,400	15,000	......
1 Bundle ...	......	105	609

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Bundle ...	......	600	......

Importers.	Vessel.	From
Chartered Bank of India ...	Salsette	London
Mercantile Bank of India...	do	do
National Bank of India Ltd	do	do
Yokohama Specie Bank ...	do	do
Indian Specie Bank Ltd ...	do	do
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	do	do
S. A. M. Meer ...	Dwarka	Busreh

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 26th October 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	19	22,803
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	11	12,898

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 p.c	1580
Bank of India	100	50	6 „	63¼
Bank of Bengal	500	500	13 „	1530
Bank of Madras...........	500	500	10 „	1370
Bank of Burmah	100	100		125
Eastern Bank	...	...	...	75½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10		9½
Specie Bank	100	50		56
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100		270
Punjab National Bank...	100	100	10 „	160
People's Bank of India...	50	30		33
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Credit Bank of India Ld...	50	10	Nil	9½
Chartered Bank...........	£20	£20	14 p.c.	£58
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	6 „	£17
Do.	25	12	6 „	
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	$125	£2	
Ld.	£25	£25	12 p.c.	

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 20	485
Alliance	1000	1000	...	70
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	160
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	200 N
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co.	250	250	15½	525
Bombay United	250	250	20	235
Century	100	100	5	210
Central India	500	500	55	1745
China	1000	1000	...	1120
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	500
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	50	1120
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	600
Connaught	300	300	...	182
Coorla	1000	1000	...	515
Crescent	100	100	...	77½
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	1010
Crown	1000	1000	...	500
David	250	250	...	382½
Emperor Edward	500	500	...	650
Empress	500	500	...	175
Edward Sassoon Mill......	200	200	nil	206
Fazulbhoy	250	250	10 p.c.	205
Framji Petit	1000	1000	60	1440
Finlay Mills	250	250	...	247½
Gold Mohur	500	500	...	200
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	415
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	350
Hyderabad	1000	1000	60	1200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	...	95
Indian Mfg	1000	1000	...	370
Indo-China Mfg...........	1000	1000	75	750
James Greaves	500	500	...	220
Jamshed Mfg..............	250	250	...	155
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	375
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	200
Khandesh	1000	610	25	900
Khatow Makonjee.........	1000	1000	25	780
Kohinoor	500	500	15	660
Leopold	100	100	...	25
Lakshmi Cotton	1000	1000	yr.100	1440
Madras United	1000	1000	80	2795
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	75	2800
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	150	3250
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	5	187½
New City of Bombay ..	500	500	30	755
Phœnix	100	100	...	78½
Presidency	1000	1000	yr. 40	450
Queen	1000	1000	nil	400
Ripon	1000	1000	50 div.	550
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	60	840
Sassoon Silk..............	500	500	yr. 85	600
Sholapur	1000	1000	150	4250
S. Mahratha	250	250	15	170
Standard Mills	500	500	60	1040
Sun	250	250	nil	105
Swam	250	250	nil	235
Swadesh	...	...	...	1085
Textile	500	500	25	900
Vishnu Cotton ....O.	500	500	nil	522½
Do, ...P.	400	400	nil	610
Western India	1000	1000	25	410

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	800	5000
Albert (Karachi)...........	1100	1100	45	850
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	80
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	nil	145
Broach City..............	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	1800
Godavery Valley..........	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty ...	250	250	50	615
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	8	115
Indian Cotton	125	125	7½	151½
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co..	1000	1000	70	700
Khangaum	400	400	nil	320
Mahomedpura Cotton......	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva...................	200	200	nil	100
Mercantile	125	125	nil	46½
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	25	300
New East India	1000	1000	75	904
New Mofussil Co.	400	425	50	915
New Berar................	500	525	30	575
New Prince of Wales	500	510	80	750
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Parbhany	100	100	10	...
nd	400	400	30	695
Surat City	200	200	20	215
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	45	640
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	50	12	N

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," Oct. 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of the 7th instant, which left Aden at 7 p.m. on Monday, arrived in Bombay harbour at noon yesterday, and brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Sealy, Major A E and Mrs
Rennie, Miss and maid
Wrem, Mr M F and Mrs
Cameron, Mr S E
Adami, Mr L C and Mrs child and nurse
Jerwood, Miss H D
Tracey, Mrs
Hickman, Mr H F
Mackain, Mr J F
Mester, Mr A L and Mrs
Molesworth, Maj and Mrs
Peltar, Miss D and Miss E
Miller, Lt W H
Chapman, Lt B C
Maclellan, Miss E
Sharp, Mrs E
Drummond, Miss
Calderbank, Mr F
Seton Carr, Mr H W
Latimer, Mr C and Mrs
Fellowes, Mrs and child
Morgan, Mr R E L
Ferrier, Mr W
Horrop, Mr H R
Cruden, Mr J W F and Mrs
Abercrombie, Mr J R
Scott, Miss D
Alleun, Mr H J
Dunnicliffe Mr H B
Jordan, Mr H P
Hules, Mr T C
Tracey, Master
Clark, Mr J
Fellowes, Mrs and servt
Harper, Mr E
Farris, Mr P A
O'Carroll, Capt A D
Rice, Miss
Bird, Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Marshall, Mr O
Bell, Mr H L
Burton, Maj R N
Tracey, Maj W M
Severis, Mr
Wild, Mr C A
Issac, Lt A G F
Richardson, Mr H G
Giles, Col A and Mrs
Villiers, Stuart Mr S M
Williamson, Mr R and Mrs
Sterling, Capt W
Waite, Mr W E
Kelly, Major J H F
Lee, Capt M G
O'Connor, Dr W P
Verriers, Mr E and Miss L
Farmer, Mr J C
Le Cornu, Mr C J S
Adamson, Maj J T G
McNeill, Major H D and Mrs and maid
French, Mr O G C and Mrs
Kennedy, Mr D W
Tighe, Col M J
Gibson, Lt J G
Oldham, Mr R D
Grawby, Major E and Lady Violet
Williamson, Mr R W
Troylen, Mr J D and Mrs
Strain, Mr J B
Sutherland, Mr W and Mrs
Richardson, Mr E A
Arbuthnot, Major and Mrs
Saunders, Mrs A L
Darby, Mr G S
Bronger, Mr P
Crawley, Mrs G E and maid
White, Mr R
Beadel, Mr C F
Harrington, Mr F
Merriken, Mr M
Straight, Mr D
Vanderbyl, Mr P B
Parker, Miss C
Husain, Dr S M
Pilcher, Maj Genl T E
Begg, Mr R H and Mrs
Darukhan, Mr and Mrs
Ree, Mr R
Smith, Mr R
Ponsonby, Mr M
Chard, Mr H F
Fox Capt J F
Allum, Mr L F and Mrs
Bhayawala, Mr D S
Mehta, Mr R L
Grant, Mr J
Musgrove, Mr E
Euler, Mr K
Smith, Mr J
Owen, Mr H T
Trotter, Capt R B
Baker, Mr J L and Mrs
Dobson, Comdr F
Croxford, Mr S H
Muirhead, Mr A
Study, Mr C
Sawyer, Capt V
Rice, Mr M A and Mrs
Johnson, Miss E M

FROM BRINDISI.

Huffum, Mr W T C
Maconochy, D S O Col E W S
Bagley, Mrs
Ceurremas, Mr F M
Sopper, Mr E
Platt, Mr L S
Mixon, Gen E and Mrs
Bagley, Mr F A
Smith, Mr A Mc V

FROM PORT SAID.

Singh, Mr H H

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Andrews, Speed Mr A L

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Bird, Capt C T F and Mrs
Foster, Mr S S and Mrs and infant
Atkins, Mr R F
Foster's Mrs and maid

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Wickham, Mr H T
Best, Mr J D
Baddley, Capt R J R
Cuthbertson, Mr W
Adami, Mr J H
O'Gorman, Lt Col P W

Per s. s. "Castalia," Oct. 30.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Castalia" is due to arrive here on the morning of the 30th instant with the following passengers :—

Ahrens, Rev M B
Ahrens, Mrs
Allen, Mr H N
Allen, Mrs
Allin, Mr A S
Allin, Mrs
Baird, Maj R F
Baird, Mrs
Baird, Miss
Barker, Mr H C
Bevis, Mr W G
Bevis, Miss
Boys, Mr G P
Boys, Mrs infant and nurse
Brent, Mrs A
Burton, Mrs P H and infant
Caldwell, Mrs and infant
Clark, Mr
Cole, Mrs B
Cole, Miss
Coleman, Lt Col A
Coleman, Mrs
Cooper, Lt K E
Cooper, Mrs and infant
Counsell, Mrs J G
Crabtree, Mrs
Crump, Mrs L M
Cunningham, Mr J
Dane, Mr H C
Douglas, Miss
Drake-Brockman, Lt Col
Durrant, Miss A
Dykes, Campbell, Capt
Dykes, Mrs infant and nurse
Eustace, Mrs A M
Eustace, Master
Ewart, Miss K L
Fitzmaurice, Miss
Foreman, Mr C L
Glassbrook, Mrs
Gregory, Miss E
Gretton, Capt C F
Hebbaethwaite, Mrs K and infant
Hulton, Mrs H H
Irwin, Mrs H M
Jonks, Miss J E
Keith, Mr C
Kelky, Mrs M A
Kendall, Mr A
Kendall, Mrs E A
Larcher, Miss D H
Luke, Miss F
Luham, Miss H M
Mackintosh, Mrs G H
Martelli, Mr C I
Mettam, Mr A
Melony, Mr H A
Melony, Mrs
Murray, Mrs J H S
Napier-Ford, Miss M C
Ogilvie, Miss A
Ogilvie, Miss M S
Paterson, Mrs S
Patterson, Miss E
Rattray, Miss E E
Reynolds, Mr P
Reynolds, Mrs child and infant
Ricketts, Mr D
Ricketts, Mrs
Roosmaleceed, Maj C
Roosmaleceed, Mrs
Ruchti, Miss L B
Saillet, Mdlle
Senior, Mrs H W R
Shilliday, Mrs
Smith, Miss D H
Tayler, Mr J
Tayler, Mrs
Tayler, Miss P
Thurnburn, Miss E M
Wakeling, Miss P
Walker, Mr S
Walker, Mrs 2 infants
Ward, Mr T L G
Ward, Mrs
Waters, Mrs R S

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Mantua," Oct. 29.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer "Mantua," Captain F. W. Vibert, R. N. R., sails to-day for London, etc., with the following passengers :—

Abdullah, Mr
Ahmed, Mr W
Allison, Mr F W
Anik, Mr H M A
Arnold, Maj W R
Atkinson, Mr B
Barrow, Mr R P
Bayley, Mr W E
Beeker, Dr C E
Beddy, Mrs and infant
Beddy's, Mrs nurse,
Bedford, Mr J D H and Mrs
Bhandarkar, Mr P R
Bhutto, Mr A G
Birney, Capt and Mrs C F
Brand, Mr R
Burton, Lt-Col R G
Casson, Mr Randal
Collins, Mr
Cooke, Mr J V
Cusins, Capt A F
Dinnis, Mr Wm
Duval Mr H P
Evans, Mr J H
Evans, Mr H S 2 children and infant
Fawkes, Mr and Mrs A H and 2 children
Ghosh, Mr P N
Gomery, Dr Miss M
Griffith, Major W W G
Hackforth, Mr P
Hewitt, Rey and Mrs G 2 children and nurse
Hussin. Mr and Mrs S M
Ikram, Mr S M
Jacomb, Lt F W B and 2 servants
Jardine, Mr J J
Jellett, Miss F J
Johnson. Rev P D
Joseph, Mr and Mrs A and infant
Jones, Mrs L C and child
Kemp, Miss
Khan, Mr M A Ali
La Touche, Mr Tom D
Low, Mrs and Miss
MacCaw, Mr G H
MacGill, Mrs
Majiduddin, Mr
Marsack, Commander
May, Mrs Alex, child and infant
Mayne, Mrs child infant and nurse
McConaghey, Lt-Col and Mrs A
McHattie, Mrs and Miss
Meyer, Sir W S and Lady
Mital, Mr K J
Newnham, Miss C A
O'Hara, Dr Miss
Orphen, Mr and Mrs H S
Oxley, Capt and Mrs J C S and 2 children
Parker, Capt A E and 2 servants
Poynting, Mr Jwe
Price, Mr Rde Gorrigner
Puri, Mr Juganath
Rattigan, Miss
Rawlins, Mr W W
Ray, Mr J C
Rennie, Mr A
Rossister, Mrs and infant
Rowley, Hill Mr and Mrs
Sahijram, Mr Ramchand
Scallon, Lady
Shah, Mr S F
Sim, Mrs child nurse and infant
Treble, Mr H
Vaurenen, Mr L
Vincent, Lady Kitty and Miss
Williamson, Mr H
Wazirally, Mr

IT has been decided by the War Office that liquor stores and jug departments in sergeants' messes are self-supporting accessories, and are not entitled to lighting at the public expense.

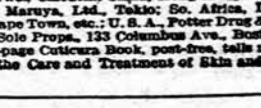
BEST FOR BABY'S SKIN

CUTICURA SOAP

Because of its delicate, emollient, sanative, antiseptic properties derived from Cuticura, united with the purest of cleansing ingredients and most refreshing of flower odours, Cuticura Soap is the mother's favourite for preserving and promoting skin and hair health of infants and children. In the treatment of distressing, disfiguring eruptions, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are absolutely unrivaled.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., 133 Columbus Ave., Boston. 32-page Cuticura Book, post-free, tells mothers about the Care and Treatment of Skin and Scalp.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.



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Who Offer their constituents Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding Genuine English Registrable Diplomas.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,

Has TWENTY YEARS' experience in SIGHT TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.

WE HOLD

Highest Credentials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

STOCK:—LATEST and MOST PERFECT make;
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE

THE BEST
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Icilma
FLUOR CREAM
ENGLAND'S PREMIER TOILET CREAM
Contains the marvellous tonic water from the spring in Algeria. It stimulates the skin to healthy action, the only way to Beauty. Snowy, fragrant, greaseless — prevents roughness and redness—cools and refreshes the skin—and cures insect bites. NEVER grows hair.
Of leading Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENG.

Weighty Facts.

Just read these weighty facts—this overwhelming evidence from a sufferer who was cured of a sprained, stiffened knee joint, cured when other remedies had failed, completely cured by Little's Oriental Balm.

O. F. Schamerer, of Kinnundy, Ill, writes: "My wife sprained her knee so severely that she could not stand. The joint was stiff, very much enlarged, and so extremely sensitive that the slightest touch caused violent pain. She tried various remedies, but with little if any relief. But after three days' use of Little's Oriental Balm she was able to move about the room, and its continued use effected a complete cure."

If you are still sceptical, it will cost you Re. 1 to prove the power of Little's Oriental Balm in your own case. Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

THE KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

ALTHOUGH the "Daily Telegraph" did not mention it in its recent list of proposed memorials to our late King, one of the plans which have been submitted to the Lord Mayor, and which his lordship has promised to put before his committee, is that of endowing the great educational campaign against Tuberculosis, for which the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption has lately made itself responsible, and for which funds are now being collected. Wales has set the example in devising a somewhat similar campaign throughout the Principality as its memorial to its late Sovereign; and it would certainly be in harmony with one of King Edward's own very earnest desires if England were to "better the instruction" and render the National Association's position in this great and all-important conflict secure against financial difficulties. The scheme has won the enthusiastic commendation of men of all classes; but money is the root of good as well as of evil, and until the necessary funds have been secured nothing can be done. The suggestion, therefore, that the Lord Mayor and his committee should commend it to their countrymen as a Memorial to our lamented Sovereign impresses us as, in the highest degree, both timely and practical.

SHOULD PREMIERS AVIATE?

King Alfonso, if one remembers rightly, was once dissuaded from taking an aviation trip on the ground that his life was not his own but his country's. The question that then arose comes up again now that M. Stolypin has spent a quarter of an hour round and round an aerodrome as a passenger. The Russian Premier expressed himself as delighted and perhaps the flight has done him a lot of good and will help him to put his Premiering through all the better for a day or two. But suppose something had gone wrong? There might have been a Russian Ministerial crisis in half a minute. No doubt there are bitter political opponents who would see no harm in this sort of thing. A recipient of Form 4 might say in his heat that it would be all the better if Mr. Lloyd George would take his next Continental trip in an aeroplane instead of a motor; and some partisans might not be sorry to see the Atlantic airship passage attempted by the entire Cabinet. But upon the whole these risks are certainly not for responsible leaders, just as it was generally felt that, whoever else went duelling, men like Wellington and Canning ought not to do so.

"BUSINESS TALKS."

Mr. Lloyd George the other day summed up the proceedings at the end of one of his conferences by remarking that the advantages of "a business talk" had been demonstrated. Three pertinent comments may be made: (1) There was plenty of business talk during the Budget debate, if only the Chancellor had been willing to listen to it then, (2) but for business talk in the Press since Form 4 came out, there would have been no conferences, (3) it has yet to be seen where the proceedings amounted to much more than talk. Mr. Lloyd George promises some concessions in the pending Budget but promises of his in the past, as to the bearing of the cost of valuation by the Government, for instance, have not always worked out as simple people expected. Even the Chancellor's friends had some nasty surprises for him. Mr. Steadman, for instance, calmly dropping the role of a Trade Union representative in which he might have been relied upon to be harmless, developed grievances as a private citizen. And Mr. Wood, of the Building Societies' Association, who came more or less to bless, was presently found cursing the cost imposed upon vendors as nearly equal to any possible increment revenue. There will be a good deal more business talk before Mr. Lloyd George hears the last of his taxes.

OUR SYSTEM OF MUSICAL EDUCATION.

Dr. Cummings has been for many years a faithful musician and teacher of music; and all the nice things that have been said over his retirement from the principalship of the Guildhall School of Music have been well earned. One does not envy the Corporation's responsibility in the choice of a successor. The future of English Music depends very largely upon such institutions as that on the Embankment, and on the principles of teaching adopted in them; and it may be worth saying that if the Corporation are now thinking of selecting a Principal who is a master of music and of nothing else, they might just as well save the salary and appoint none at all. For, one reason why English music has lagged so far behind that of Germany is the fact that our teachers neglect the souls of their pupils and cultivate only their brains and their fingures. All great music has arisen from the soul, not from the head; and the curriculum of every teacher of music in this country should include the Bible as well as Beethoven, Shakspeare as well as Schumann, and the history of England as well as the history of music. We have many musicians in these days, but how little any of them have to say! They have nothing to fall back upon but their technique, simply because, in all that goes to inspire great music, they have been starved.

A MATTER OF EXPENSES.

One cannot but admire the business instinct of the man who, having been discharged with a warning at Acton on a charge of begging, subsequently applied for his expenses on the ground that he had lost a day's work by having to attend the court. Perhaps he is not quite on a level with the man who had murdered his father and mother and pleaded for mercy as a poor orphan. For it is not stated that the day's work he had lost was a day of asking alms, and one must presume that he had got some sort of real work in the interval. But it certainly seems as if a capable man of this kind was worthy of a warning in any case. A man who so evidently does not mean to lose anything for want of asking would be the most dangerous kind of beggar if he really gave his mind to it—the beggar who succeeds in getting what he asks.

THE BOY IN THE BARBER'S SHOP.

Mr. Buckmaster's inquiry into the L.C.C. by-laws concerning the employment of children is bringing out some remarkable things with regard to small barbers' shops in particular. Medical evidence shows that these shops, being too often cramped and ill-ventilated, are peculiarly conducive to phthisis, the mortality from which among barbers is abnormal. And it is represented that the moral atmosphere is often as bad. In many cases boys pick up the art and mystery of betting there; stories unfit for youthful ears pass the time of waiting customers and assist the easy shave; and the language habitual in one quarter of the shops he visited is quaintly described by an attendance officer as "fulsome." It is admitted that, both physically and morally, the average of barbers' shops is improving. But, as there are 691 London boys under fourteen employed in them the case is certainly not a trifle. As regards the whole question of this juvenile employment, undoubtedly the idle is that there should be none while the children are still at school. The reliance of the parents upon them for contributions to the family funds, however, is a fact which has to be faced, and which makes complete reform at one sweep impracticable. This is a typical case of the necessity

---

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

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SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)

The Ideal Food for all ages.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

When weary and tired—take HORLICK'S, and get that feeling of fitness.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

As a beverage HORLICK'S surpasses all alcoholic drinks, as it recuperates without giving any reaction, and is delicious to take, especially when iced. Children maintain their health and resist disease—and do not waste away when fed on HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

WARNING.

Genuine only with this trademark.

We take this opportunity of calling your attention to INFERIOR IMITATIONS OF

EUQUININE,

sometimes offered for sale. We had an opportunity of examining a preparation styled Chinin aethylcarbonicum (Quinie Ethlcarbonate); it was bad in color, bitter tasting and impure, containing amongst other ingredients, magnesia. We must most emphatically warn you against such spurious imitations. Apart from the fact that we should fully defend our patent and trade mark rights, the seller of such worthless products is injuring the patient and may also unpleasantly affect the reputation of the doctor who has prescribed the medicament.

EUQUININE
STOCKED WITH CHEMISTS.

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PINCE—NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR
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BY
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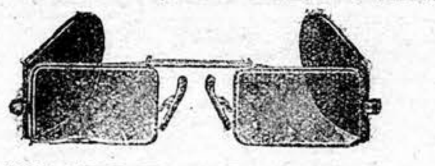

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THE NEATEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE NEZ FOR PROTECTING THE EYES
From the Dangerous Tropical Sun.
AS NECESSARY TO THE TRAVELLER AS HIS TOPEE.
Descriptive Pamphlet on Application to the Inventors,

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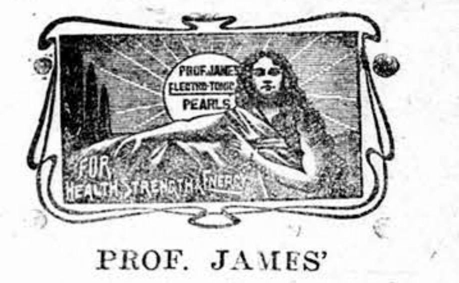
THE GREAT NERVE REMEDY.



PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

Quiets the Nerves, gives Refreshing Sleep to the Nervous and Overworked. Restores Health, Vigor and Vitality. For Sleeplessness, Hypochondria, Meloncholia, Nervous Headache, Nervous Indigestion, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Failing Memory, Nightmare, Heart Weakness, Nervous Prostration and other similar diseases resulting from a weakened condition of the Nervous System.

They are not a stimulant but a nerve builder, a most valuable and effective combination of harmless nerve restoring remedies known to medical science. Absolutely harmless, yet quick in their action. They assist nature in rebuilding the nerves, and do it in a natural way, not causing the nerves to feel stimulated only while they are being taken, as do some nerve medicines, but gradually restoring the entire nervous system to a perfectly healthy condition.

Read the following evidence:—

Mr. C. S. REDDI, Chittoor, writes:—Your bottle of Prof. James' E. T. Pearls, I call them gems: they did me immense good so please send another big bottle by V. P. P.

Mr. FELIX D. COELHO, Bela Vista, Calicut, writes:—I am glad to inform you that your famous Prof. James' E. T. Pearls proved a boon in my case. They are Pearls as you call them and not pills. Please send another two bottles by V. P. P.

S. Sgt. J. ELDER, S. T. C., Nowshera, Punjab, writes:—That the Pearls are giving excellent result. Please send another four bottles as early as possible.

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle of 40 Pills.
Rs. 1-14-0 per bottle of 25 Pills. V. P. charge extra.

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay; and Mr. B,

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in India, and supply at London Prices.
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S. ROSE & CO.,
Telegrams: "ROSEBUD"
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Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

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Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co., Bombay & Poona.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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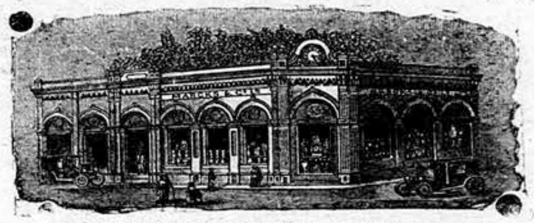
FOR REPAIR.

OUR MERITS.

Our Repair Department is particularly well appointed, and a large staff of workmen, each skilled in his own line, enable us to confidently promise the best possible results in the renovation or repair of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and Electro-plate. Our advice and the best of our ability is at your service.



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ECONOMY.

Articles are sometimes brought to us for repair that have been unsuccessfully attempted elsewhere. Do not risk a double outlay by this "patch-work" system. True economy lies in entrusting repair work to those who have a reputation for understanding their business. Why risk a pretty ornament in the "cheap and nasty" repairer's hands?

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
Watchmakers, Jewelers, and Silversmiths,
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CLUB BLEND WHISKY

Why should you worry about the increase of duty when even now CLUB BLEND and HUNTLY BLEND will cost you no more than you paid before for other brands of similar quality? These are two excellent Whiskies which have stood the test of the Indian Market for the last twenty years. You can buy Club Blend, in square bottles with the Old Lamp Trade Mark, at Rs. 2/12/- per bottle, and Huntly Blend, in black dump bottles, at a few annas less. Try them to-night and you will be gratified with the splendid value and fine quality.

Agents:—ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY

Call for... Watson's No. 10.
Agent [illegible]
Rs. 36/—per dozen.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS.
RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
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MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free [illegible]

ASTHMA.

All sufferers from this most distressing complaint can obtain immediate relief with a few doses of Congreve's Balsamic Elixir, which for over 80 years has been the standard remedy for all Chest and Throat affections Even Chronic Asthma can be relieved, and by regular use of this Elixir a cure may frequently be effected.

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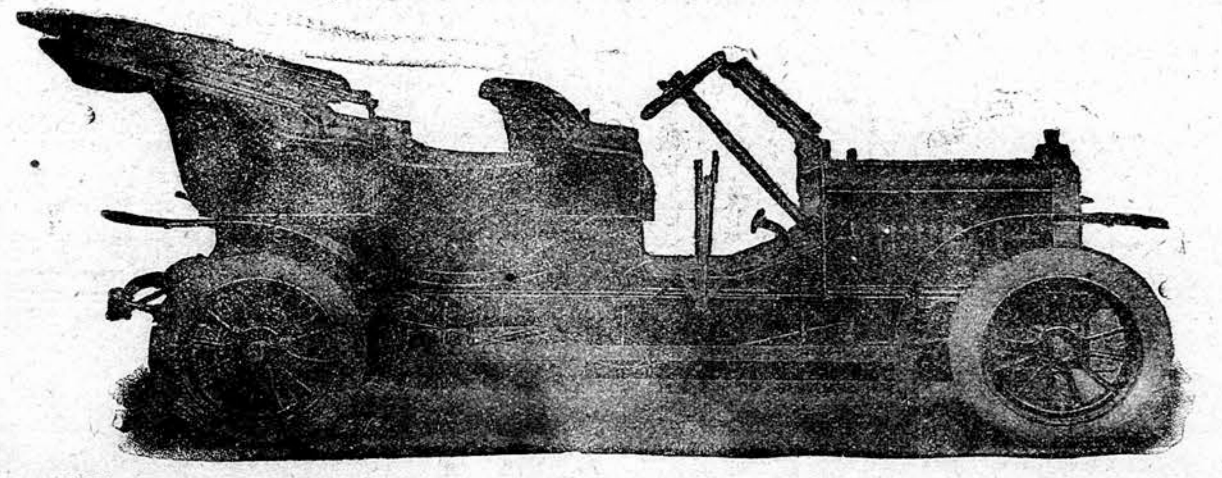

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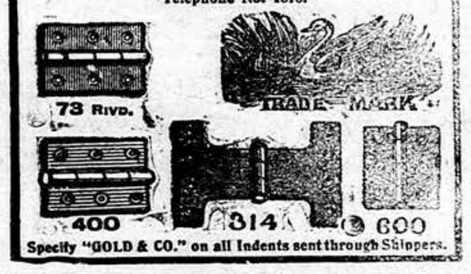

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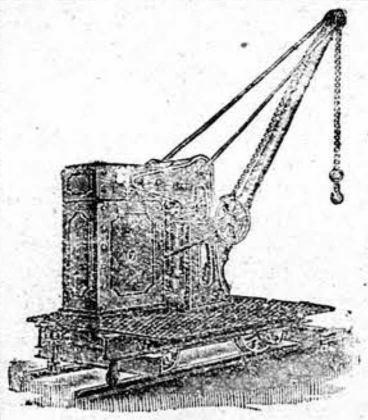

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